The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1777. [Num. 372.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 20.

A PRUSSIAN gentleman, who is now in this city on his way to the Congreſs, where he is ſent by Dr. Franklin from France, informs us, that on his paſſage hither he ſpoke a veſſel, the Captain of which informed him that the King of Pruſſia was actually on his march at the head of twenty-five thouſand men, to take poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover.

In conſequence of preſſing orders, by a flag of truce from Capt. Parker, on Sunday laſt, the gentlemen who were to take their paſſage on board the ſhip Albion left Nanſemond immediately.

BOSTON, June 19. Laſt week ſafely arrived at a certain port a ſhip, from Nantz in France, laden with arms, ammunition, ſteel, files, &c. &c. &c.

We hear a privateer ſloop belonging to Providence has taken a brig of 14 guns, with about fifty ſoldiers, beſides the crew, which we ſoon expect to hear the arrival of. She was one of the convoy to a ſmall fleet bound to New-York with troops and ſtores, and ordered out of the fleet to take the above ſloop, who firſt decoyed her out of ſight of the fleet, then ſtood about and attacked her, and after an engagement of nine glaſſes carried her. The privateer arrived at Dartmouth laſt week with part of the priſoners, ſeventeen of whom arrived in town laſt Sunday, and were immediately conveyed on board the guard ſhip. The officers taken on board the above prize were put on board a veſſel bound for France. One invoice found on board the above prize amounts, we hear, to ten thouſand pounds ſterling.

Captain Johnſon (formerly of the Yankey Hero) in a Continental brig from Virginia, has taken two prizes laden with wine, and ſent them into Nantz. He was left in chaſe of another.

Thurſday laſt at a ſpecial ſeſſions, William Clark, late miniſter of Dedham, and David White, of the ſame place, were brought in guilty of being inimical to the United States of America, and were immediately conducted on board the guard ſhip.

Saturday laſt arrived ſafe in port, two brigs from Bilboa, laden with ſalt, and other valuable articles, their cargoes belong to the Continent.

Same day arrived in port the brig formerly mentioned to be taken by Capt. Clouſton, bound from England to Guinea.

Alſo the ſame day arrived a prize brig taken by Commodore Manly; ſhe was bound from London for New-York, laden with duck, cordage, &c. which has come to a very good market. Commodore Manly and Capt. M'Niel, as the prize-maſter informs, when he left them, had fell in with three tranſports in lat. 39, under convoy of a ſixty-four gun ſhip, bound for New-York, and as the two Continental frigates had ſailed round the ſhip ſeveral times, it is not doubted they will bring or ſend in one or more of the tranſports.

Yeſterday an excellent braſs twelve pounder, mounted on a travelling carriage, was brought to this town from Bridgwater, where it was lately caſt, under the direction of a French engineer.

Capt. Oaks has taken a valuable prize, which is ſafe arrived at an eaſtern port.

Capt. Skimmer has taken two brigs laden with fiſh, which are alſo arrived at an eaſtern port.

Laſt week the General Aſſembly ſitting here appointed the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Eſq; Attorney-General for this ſtate.

In CONGRESS, May 27, 1777. Reſolved, That for the future there be only one Chaplain allowed to each brigade in the army, and that ſuch Chaplain be appointed by Congreſs.

That each Brigade Chaplain be allowed the ſame pay, rations and forage, that is allowed to a Colonel in the ſame corps.

That each Brigadier General be requeſted to nominate and recommend to Congreſs a proper perſon for Chaplain to his brigade; and that they recommend none but ſuch as are clergymen of experience and eſtabliſhed public character for piety, virtue, and learning.

By order of Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

PROVIDENCE, June 14. On Monday next the Hon. General Aſſembly of this ſtate meets here.

Monday night laſt a party of our troops landed on Rhode-Iſland, and diſperſed the enemy's guard ſtationed at a houſe near Common Fence Point; they killed, it is ſaid, four or five of the enemy, and brought off ſeveral muſkets, and ſome laced hats.

Tueſday night laſt a party of the enemy from Rhode-Iſland landed at South-Kingſtown, but ſtole off without attempting any thing. One of their men deſerted, and is ſince arrived.

Since our laſt twelve men have deſerted from the enemy's ſhips at Rhode-Iſland, and got ſafe to the main.

NEW-LONDON, June 13. Laſt Saturday morning three Heſſian deſerters, from the Britiſh army at Rhode-Iſland, arrived here from Providence; they deſerted the Monday before, had a paſs from General Spencer, and were going to viſit their countrymen in Pennſylvania. They ſay there are four regiments of Heſſians, and three of Britiſh troops, at Rhode-Iſland.

A valuable prize ſhip, which we hear was cut out of Barbados, by the privateeer Oliver Cromwell, of Philadelphia, is ſafe arrived at Bedford. She had juſt arrived at Barbados from England, and her cargo is ſaid to be worth eighteen thouſand pounds.

June 20. Laſt Tueſday a party of men from three Britiſh ſhips landed at Sachem's Head, in Guildford, three or four miles from the town, where they burnt a large dwelling houſe belonging to Mr. Leete, alſo two barns, and carried off ſeveral cattle, calves and ſheep; but the inhabitants being alarmed, the enemy made but a ſhort tarry.

NEW-HAVEN, June 18. Two Britiſh ſhips with their tenders, who have been cruiſing in the Sound for ſeveral days paſt, laſt Thurſday ſent a boat aſhore, at Green's farms, and took off ſeven people, who were claming, and who it is ſuſpected were there on purpoſe to be taken, as they had time to have eſcaped.

Best possible image.

Yeſterday morning, the above veſſels appeared off our harbour, and one of the tenders run in near Eaſt-Haven, where ſhe landed about forty men, who took off two cows and a calf, which were feeding by the water ſide. The veſſels then ſtood to the eaſtward.

General Preſcot, who commands at Rhode-Iſland, has, by an advertiſement, offered a reward of two hundred dollars, for diſcovering the author of a treaſonable paper poſted up in a public place in Newport.

FISHKILL, June 26.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 15,

"A ſpy is brought in here with letters of importance to Gen. Howe, and it is ſaid to another perſon whom one would not ſuſpect. The contents have not tranſpired. The other day a pretty ſtrong detachment went from this place to Cherry valley, to keep the Tories in awe. It is currently reported that Ticonderoga will ſoon be viſited. Many people are in confinement here."

A woman who left New-York about ten days ago, ſays that thirty of the Tories who lately went thither, but attempting to get off again, were, in one night, impreſſed and conveyed on board the ſhipping, in order, as was thought, to be tranſported to ſome of the Britiſh garriſons abroad.

We hear that in the courſe of laſt week ſixty of the enemy, in Jerſey, were taken priſoners.

Examination of Abraham Orſor, late of Sing-Sing, in Weſtcheſter county, ſtate of New-York, taken before Brigadier Gen. M'Dougall, Peek's-kill, June 15, 1777.

"He declares he left this place the 11th of May laſt, and on the 13th he was taken by a party of Capt. Pike's company of the enemy's new levies, between Pumpton and Morriſtown, and by them carried to the guardhouſe, where he was very ill treated five days, and obliged to inliſt. That he received no pay, nor could he learn that any of the new corps on Bergen had received any. That they were frequently told by their officers, when they aſked for pay, that they muſt plunder for it.

"That no proviſions were ſerved out to the levies, but ſubſiſted wholly by plunder from the inhabitants. That their officers always told them, when out on party, to take care of themſelves. That they had plundered white and black of all kinds of clothes they could lay their hands on. That Tory women came frequently to the officers, to inform them where they might take Whigs. That on Wedneſday laſt, all the levies at Bergen were ordered to march to Powles-Hook, to join Gen. Howe's army, and marched in the evening, when he deſerted.

"That he learnt from the officers that the ſtrength of the new levies was about ſeven hundred men."

TO be SOLD by Robert Knox, an excellent CHAIR HORSE for a family.

SALT to be ſold by William M'Culloch in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet.

TWO thouſand acres of valuable LAND on the waters of Conemaugh in Bedford county, to be SOLD. Inquire of the printer. June 10.

WANTED a journeyman TOBACCO SPINNER, to whom extraordinary wages will be given. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, one thouſand acres of LAND of the *firſt* quality, ſituate on a *navigable* creek in Northumberland county. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1777.

ON Thurſday next, the third of July, or, in caſe of rain, the next fair day, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the long room at the Fountain tavern in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, will begin the SALE of a great variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, the property of William Dibley, who has left off buſineſs, and is about to remove, among which are feather beds, and bedſteads with ſacking bottoms; counterpains, rugs, blankets, walnut and pine tables, Windſor and ruſhbottom chairs, looking glaſſes, andirons, ſhovels and tongs, deſks and cheſts of drawers, an elegant chimney glaſs, a large and commodious cedar cheſt, large copper boiler that will contain a barrel, China bowls, pewter quarts and pints, copper teakettles, ſtew pans, a ſtove cheſt and its appurtenances, &c. &c.——N. B. The goods muſt be peremptorily paid for at the time of ſale, without diſtinction of perſons.

TO be SOLD, five TRACTS of LAND. No. 1. ſituate on Cunning's run, about two miles from the waters of Juniata, in the county of Cumberland, containing one hundred and eighty-eight acres, or thereabouts.

No. 2. ſituate on Rayſtown-branch of Juniata, Bedford county, containing four hundred and eighty-eight acres, or thereabouts.

No. 3. ſituate in Woodcock valley, Bedford county, containing two hundred and eighty-eight acres, or thereabouts.

No. 4. ſituate on Rayſtown branch of Juniata, at the mouth of Yellow creek, Bedford county, containing ninety-nine acres, or thereabouts.

No. 5. ſituate on Rayſtown branch of Juniata, Bedford county, containing two hundred and ſeventy acres, or thereabouts. This tract has a good mill ſeat on it.

The whole of the above lands are taken up on old rights, ſubject to a quit rent of one ſhilling ſterling per hundred acres yearly. For terms of ſale apply to John Wright and John Reed in Philadelphia, or John Coll in Derry townſhip, Cumberland county. Philad. July 1.

THE SCHOONER Union and Liberty, now lying at the upper end of Market-ſtreet, is well fitted, of about thirty tons burthen, and will take in freight for any part of the river Delaware. Inquire of Joſeph Carſon, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, or of John Parks, commander, in Lombard-ſtreet, oppoſite Hale's ſtables.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers on Tueſday night, the 24th of June, the following goods, viz. One feather bed, one roſe blanket, one black broadcloth coat, a blue broadcloth cloke, a pair of black barragan breeches, a lawn gown, a good hay fork, and the following books: Harvey's dialogues, vol. I. Marſhall's goſpel myſtery, Faunche's free thoughts, Bunyan's two covenants, Stennet on baptiſm, a diſcourſe on the new birth, Young Man's Companion, and Taylor's comment on Titus.

The thief is an Iriſhman, a weaver by trade, and calls himſelf William Levingſton, has a down look, and one eye a little winking, about five feet eight inches high; he had on a new beaver hat, a light coloured coat much worn, and coarſe white cloth breeches. Whoever takes ſaid thief and goods, and ſecures him in any priſon, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH BULL, HENRY WOODROW, N. Liberties.

Best possible image.

PHILADELPHIA.

Copy of a letter from General WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated Camp at Middle brook, June 28, 1777.

Sir,

"On Thurſday morning Gen. Howe advanced with his whole army, in ſeveral columns, from Amboy as far as Weſtfield. We are certainly informed that the troops ſent to Staten-Iſland returned the ſucceeding evening, and, it is ſaid, with an augmentation of marines; ſo that carrying them there was a feint, with intention to deceive us. His deſign in this ſudden movement was either to bring on a general engagement upon diſadvantageous terms, conſidering matters in any point of view, or to cut off our light parties, and Lord Stirling's diviſion, which was ſent down to ſupport them, or to poſſeſs himſelf of the heights and paſſes in the mountains on our left. The two laſt ſeemed to me the firſt objects of his intention, as his march was rapid againſt the parties, and indicated a ſtrong diſpoſition to gain thoſe paſſes. In this ſituation of affairs, it was thought abſolutely neceſſary that we ſhould move our force from the low grounds, to occupy the heights before them, which was effected. As they advanced, they fell in with ſome of our light parties, and part of Lord Stirling's diviſion, with which they had ſome pretty ſmart ſkirmiſhing, with but very little loſs, I believe, on our ſide, except in three field pieces which unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands; but not having obtained returns yet, I cannot determine it with certainty; nor can we aſcertain what the enemy's loſs was. As ſoon as we had gained the paſſes, I detached a body of light troops, under Brig. Gen. Scot, to hang on their flank, and to watch their motions; and ordered Morgan's corps of riflemen to join him ſince. The enemy remained at Weſtfield till yeſterday afternoon, when about three o'clock they moved towards Spank Town, with our light troops in their rear, and purſuing. The enemy have plundered all before them, and, it is ſaid, burnt ſome houſes. I have the honor to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON."

Extract of a letter from the ſame to Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, Middle brook, June 29, 1777, nine o'clock, P. M.

"Sir—I have not been able to aſcertain yet, with any degree of preciſion, the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy in the ſeveral ſkirmiſhes on Thurſday, though we have many reaſons to believe it was much more conſiderable than what it was apprehended to be when I had the honor of addreſſing you on the ſubject.

"As to our loſs, I am aſſured by Lord Stirling, that it was trifling, and by ſuch deſerters as have come in, that they ſaw but very few priſoners taken. It would have been certainly known before this (that is the number not yet returned) had not ſome of the parties, and I believe the moſt which were then out, joined the corps ſince detached. I have the honor to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

"June 30th. P. S. The priſoners taken by us were thirteen, two of which are light dragoons; the reſt infantry.

G. WASHINGTON."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

That the deſign of the enemy was to endeavor to come to Philadelphia, ſays a coreſpondent, is a matter too clear to be doubted of. But it was neceſſary for Howe to make ſome little movement, by which he might try the diſpoſition of the militia in the two ſtates of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania before he ventured to make his grand movement for this city. His march from Brunſwick to Somerſet was intended to procure this knowledge, and he ſoon found that he ſhould not only have General Waſhington upon his back but the militia of both ſtates about his ears, if he ſtirred any farther; finding this to be the caſe, he retreated to Amboy, hoping thereby that the militia would be diſmiſſed, and likewiſe the three thouſand men, which had been ordered from Gen. Putnam's camp, countermanded. This I take to be the true reaſon of Howe's two movements to Somerſet and Amboy. If Howe means to bring on a general action, why don't he march for the Delaware at once. When I ſay a general action, I mean his *whole force* againſt our *whole force*, and not his *whole force* againſt a *part of ours*, which is what he is trying at. Howe is a ſleepy ſkulking General. When our force is collected, he runs away; and when a part of it is diſmiſſed, he comes back again, and at this bopeep kind of game he'll go on till he gets his head broke, and then he'll be quiet.

An officer, who arrived this afternoon from the Eaſt-Jerſies, informs that the enemy have intirely gone over to Staten-Iſland; but before their flight, they burnt Woodbridge, and laid great part of the adjacent country deſolate.

The privateer brig General Montgomery, from this port, has been taken by one of the enemy's ſhips of war, and carried into Gibraltar.

WANTED the following articles of the beſt and moſt elegant ſorts, viz. Forte-piana, harpſichord, ſophas, ſettees, carpets, houſehold furniture, ſilver tea kitchen, ornamental china, knives and forks, and kitchen furniture. Information is requeſted to be given to the printer hereof.

TO be SOLD, a BOOK of ARCHITECTURE, containing the moſt uſeful and requiſite problems in geometry; with eaſy and correct methods for attaining the knowledge of the Five Orders by equal parts, and fewer diviſions than any hitherto publiſhed. The plates are extremely well executed. Inquire of the printer, where the book may be ſeen.

WANTED, for an office which will occaſion but little trouble, an airy room either on the parlour or firſt floor. A line directed for A. B. and left with the printer, will come to hand.

STRAYED from the Commons laſt Saturday, a RED COW, with T G branded on her left horn, and a bell with an iron collar round her neck, and Thomas Goucher ſtamped on it in four places. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Blackhorſe, ſhall have Three Dollars reward. THOMAS GOUCHER.

CAME to George Gray's ferry, about two weeks ago, a brindled COW that gives a ſmall quantity of milk. She ſwam Schuylkill. The owner is deſired to deſcribe her marks, pay charges, and take her away. June 30.

WANTS a place, in a genteel family as HOUSEKEEPER, an elderly woman who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

A Few hogſheads of choice old Jamaica SPIRITS, Weſt India and Philadelphia RUM, and excellent PEACH BRANDY, to be ſold by William Sheaff, at the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets.

WANTED immediately, ſeveral journeymen SMITHS. Good encouragement will be given by Peter Browne at Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties.

Best possible image.

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To the PUBLIC.

GEORGE HAUGHTON, next the Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, intends, on the 12th of July next, to open his Houſe as a GENERAL REPOSITORY, or STORE for all kinds of FURNITURE, WARES, and MERCHANDIZE, by commiſſion; therefore all merchants, traders, and others, who pleaſe to favor this undertaking, are deſired to ſend their goods by that time, or when moſt convenient, and the different articles will be inſerted in the weekly and other papers, with the loweſt price fixed.—He flatters himſelf it will be of general utility, as his ſtand is the moſt convenient for that purpoſe in the city, both for buyer and ſeller. Gentlemen may have part caſh paid, if required, for any quantity of merchandize if they are ſaleable, and ſent in on as low terms as the times will admit.

As this undertaking is of public benefit, without any view to enhance the price of any article, he hopes he ſhall receive proper encouragement. Terms of commiſſion, ſtorage, &c. may be known by inquiring at ſaid ſtore.

*** Convenient cellars for wet goods.

☞ Gentlemen of the army furniſhed for the camp, as uſual.

TO be SOLD by JONAS PHILLIPS, at his ſtore the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of checks, camblets, cotton caps, twiſts, threads, Indian wampum and beads, goloſhoes, pattens, beſt propatria writing paper, Muſcovado ſugar, Carolina indigo, cloves and cinnamon, &c.

The ſaid Phillips acquaints his friends and cuſtomers that he buys and ſells goods on commiſſion, either wet or dry, grocery, &c. free of ſtorage, if the goods are ſold. Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to ſend their goods for ſale, may depend of a ſpeedy return of the caſh, with aſſurance of his diligence, integrity, and ſecreſy. He returns his unfeigned acknowledgement and thanks to his friends who were pleaſed to employ him with the ſale of their goods, and ſolicits their favour again, whenever they have goods to diſpoſe of.

N. B. Caſh will be advanced on goods if required.

Philad. June 26.

ROBERT APPLEBY hath removed from Cheſnut-ſtreet to the corner of Market and Third ſtreets, where he hath for ſale the following articles, viz. bottled porter, beer and cyder by the groſs or dozen, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, Geneva and whiſky by the barrel or gallon, Madeira and Mountain wines, vinegar, chocolate, cotton corded dimity, &c.

GOOD PASTURE for HORSES at ONE DOLLAR per week, in Lower Merion, oppoſite Righter's ferry, being the plantation formerly Mr. Thomas Norris's. Apply to William Hulbert on the premiſes.

WANTED a number of ARTIFICERS, to ſerve in the Continental factory under the direction of Col. Benjamin Flower, C. G. M. ſtores. Such as carpenters, blackſmiths, wheelwrights, nailors, armourers, turners, blower and ſtrikers, &c. who have a mind to enter in the ſervice, ſhall have good encouragement, and be informed of particulars, by applying to me at my houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, or at ſaid factory now carrying on at Mr. Wharton's wharf, near the Swedes church.

DAVID PANCOAST, Captain of Artillery Artificers.

TO be SOLD by GEORGE SPANGLER, in Strawberry alley, near Market-ſtreet, SADDLE and FAMILY HORSES. He has alſo genteel horſes to hire out, and will ſell horſes for gentlemen at a moderate commiſſion. Thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon his beſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction.

He alſo has for ſale a good ſecond hand CHAIR, with harneſs complete.

Mountholly, in New-Jerſey, June 23, 1777.

WANTED at Batſto and Mountholly IRON-WORKS, a number of labourers, colliers, nailers, and two or three experienced forgemen, to whom conſtant employ and the beſt wages will be given.—Four ſhillings per cord will be paid for cutting pine and maple wood. For farther information apply to Mr. William Cox at Col. Cox's counting-houſe in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to Mr. Joſeph Ball, manager, at Batſto, or to the ſubſcriber at Mountholly.

RICHARD PRICE.

N. B. The workmen at theſe works are, by a law of this ſtate, exempt from military duty.

KEYSER's famous PILLS, ſo well known all over Europe, and in this and the neighbouring ſtates, for their ſuperior efficacy and peculiar mildneſs, in perfectly eradicating every degree of a certain diſeaſe, without the leaſt trouble or confinement, alſo the rheumatiſm cured by theſe famous pills, are ſelling at twelve ſhillings and ſixpence, twenty-five ſhillings, and fifty ſhillings a box, by NICHOLAS BROOKS, at his dry goods, picture, and jeweller ſhop in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Blackhorſe alley; at which place may be had Maredant's drops, Dr. Ryan's incomparable worm deſtroying ſugar plumbs, neceſſary to be kept in all families, with full directions for their uſe; many thouſands have been cured by theſe famous plumbs in this country, Great-Britain and Ireland; they likewiſe cure whooping or chin coughs and agues. Likewiſe Harlem oil, Anderſon's or Scotch pills, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Britiſh oil, tooth powder, Dr. Balderſon's worm cakes, Hungarian balſamic oil, or the gripping ſpring oil, Hooper's female pills, Hill's balſam of honey, Turlington's balſam of life, and Stoughton's bitters. Alſo a ſilver hilted ſword, a good teleſcope, the violet Straſburgh ſnuff, beſt Roman fiddle ſtrings, an aſſortment of muſic in books and ſheets, green and white temple ſpectacles, &c.

TO be SOLD by JOSEPH CARSON in Water-ſtreet, the brigantine called the STURDY BEGGAR, lying at the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf, completely fitted for ſea, with proviſions, guns and warlike ſtores on board. Alſo the brigantine HANNAH, lying at Peter Knight's wharf, with all her maſts, yards, ſails, ſtanding and running rigging, as ſhe came from ſea, Boſton built, four years old, will carry between 1800 and 2000 barrels of flour. Likewiſe a new ſchooner called the DOLPHIN, lately launched, with all her maſts and yards made, and part of her ſtanding and running rigging, and an anchor, will carry from 650 to 700 barrels. Alſo one fourth of a ſchooner as ſhe lies at Newport, will carry about 400 barrels, well found and ready for ſea. Alſo twenty-one hogſheads beſt Virginia tobacco, eight tons bar iron, a few hogſheads of old ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, Lancaſter gin and whiſky, one hogſhead anniſeed, a few pieces of dowlas, rattinets, oznabrugs, pins and needles.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

Best possible image.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1777. [Num. 373.

JUST PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. the corner of Blackhorſe-alley, Front-ſtreet,

RURAL OECONOMY,

Or ESSAYS on the

PRACTICAL PARTS of HUSBANDRY.

Deſigned to explain ſeveral of the moſt important methods of conducting FARMS of various kinds, including many uſeful hints to gentlemen farmers relative to the œconomical management of their buſineſs.

Containing, among other inquiries,

Of that proportioned farm which is, of all others, the moſt profitable.

Of the beſt method of conducting farms that conſiſt all of graſs, or all of arable land.

Of the means of keeping, the year round, the moſt cattle on a given quantity of land.

Conſiderations on the œconomical conduct of gentlemen farmers.

Of the cheapeſt way of manuring land.

Of the comparative profit of farming different ſoils.

Of the new huſbandry.

Of experimental agriculture.

Of the management of borders of arable fields.

Of periodical publications concerning rural œconomies.

To which is added,

THE RURAL SOCRATES, being Memoirs of a Country Philoſopher.

Hoc *opus*, hoc *ſtudium*, parvi properemus et ampli;
Si *patriæ* volumus ſi nobis vivere cari.

In the courſe of the above inquiries are given inſtructions for the management of the dairy, the beſt method of raiſing turnips, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, &c. &c.

The Marquis de Mirabeau, in a letter to the tranſlator of The Rural Socrates, dated Paris, Nov. 8, 1762, ſpeaking of this work ſays, "Let me aſſure you that I conſider it as one "of the moſt uſeful books that ever was publiſhed. It con-"tains the theory and practice of the moſt rational and in-"telligent huſbandry; the moſt noble and comprehenſive "philoſophy; the moſt ſincere and elevated piety. Kliyogg "is my hero in all things."

Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their books—The printer hopes they will not take it amiſs that, in conſequence of the extraordinary riſe of every article ſince he firſt publiſhed his propoſals, he adds half a crown to the price.

FOR SALE, a parcel of good RICE in whole and half tierces, INDIGO, and country RUM. Inquire of Matthias Gomez, the corner of Gray's-alley, next door to Doctor Bond in Second-ſtreet.

NOW in the PRESS, and ſhortly will be PUBLISHED by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. the corner of Blackhorſe-alley, Front-ſtreet,

An ADDENDA to the RURAL SOCRATES.

Conſiſting of

A letter from Doctor Kirzell at Zurich, to the French tranſlator. Some letters from the Marquis de Mirabeau at Paris to the French tranſlator, with his anſwer. A letter from Monſieur Tſchiffeli, Secretary to the Supreme Council of the republic of Bern. Some very remarkable anecdotes of the family of Pineon, and of the family of Fleuriot, known in Lorrain by the name of Valdajon, by the Marquis de Mirabeau. The whole containing ſome very excellent remarks on huſbandry. Alſo ſeveral

ESSAYS on FIELD HUSBANDRY.

By JARED ELLIOT, M. A. of New-England.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, the 12th of June laſt, a GREY HORSE with a ſwitch tail, about ſix or ſeven years old, near fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, remarkable for turning out his fore feet, his main hangs on both ſides, has a lively eye, ſtarts quick when mounted. He has lately been hurt by the ſaddle both behind and before. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges. If ſtolen, and the horſe ſecured ſo that the owner gets him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, the reward will be Twelve Dollars.

MICHAEL BOYER.

A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name James Clayton, London, No. 17,241, and forty-one Continental Dollars, were STOLE laſt Saturday out of the houſe of John Reed, living at the Trap in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county. Two travellers, who were at the houſe that day, are ſtrongly ſuſpected to be guilty of the above robbery; one of them is a ſlender man, about five feet nine inches high, mounted on a brown roan mare; the other is a middle ſized man, black buſhy hair ſometimes tied behind. Eight Dollars will be given for the watch; or Twenty Dollars for the watch, money, and thief or thieves, ſo that he or they be brought to juſtice.

JOHN REED.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1777.

LAST night was BROKE OPEN the houſe of the ſubſcriber, joining the Robinhood tavern, on the Ridge road, out of which was ſtolen a feather bed, bolſter, and pillow, a blue and white worſted coverlid, ſeveral pieces of ſmoked meat, and ſundry other articles. Whoever diſcovers the thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall have Forty Dollars reward.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

SICKLES to be ſold. Inquire of the printer.

VIENNA, March 13.

DR. MESMER, who has been long celebrated for the aſtoniſhing cures he has performed with the loadſtone, has lately rendered himſelf particularly famous, by reſtoring ſight to a young lady, who became blind at the age of three years, by the ſmallpox, and was allowed a penſion by his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, in conſideration of her misfortune and extraordinary talents, which were particularly conſpicuous in the great knowledge ſhe had acquired in muſic, of which ſhe was a perfect miſtreſs. She had been blind fourteen years when the Doctor became acquainted with her; and finding he could be of ſervice to her, undertook her caſe, and by the application of a loadſtone according to his particular method, of which he makes no ſecret, entirely reſtored her to the uſe of her eyes. This lady, who is naturally gay, was ſo affected at the firſt precipitation of light, that ſhe went out of one fit into another for ſome time. She thinks the human figure very odd, and laughs when ſhe ſees herſelf in a glaſs; ſhe is much ſurpriſed at the forms of many things, which ſhe was only acquainted with by the touch, particularly that of her harpſichord, upon which ſhe cannot play but with her eyes covered. This young perſon is a very intereſting object, both for the phyſician and the philoſopher.

FRANKFORD, March 18. Col. Faucit is at preſent in Hanover, and we are informed, that all the regiments of that electorate, except the corps of guards, have orders to be in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

LISBON, Feb. 28. The body of the late King, having lain in ſtate two days, was interred the day before yeſterday, with the uſual ceremony. That monarch was much regretted for his uprightneſs, his clemency, and his affability. Before he died, he gave a letter to the Queen his daughter, in which he begs her Majeſty to ſet at liberty all thoſe who have made any attempts againſt his life, and recommends to her to grant the Queen Dowager all the honors due to her rank and birth, to make her ſubjects happy, to keep up a good intelligence between the church and ſtate, and to pay his debts.

PARIS, March 23. Mad. C——de V—— was a few days ago arreſted at Verſailles, and carried to the caſtle of Vincennes, and her huſband, who was Treaſurer to the King's houſhold, was the ſame day ſent to the Baſtile.

LONDON, April 3.

Letters from Hanover, by the laſt mail, mention that a body of ſix thouſand troops of that electorate are kept in readineſs to embark for America, in caſe of emergency.

April 5. This day the regiment of light infantry, compoſed of the laſt drafts out of every company in the foot guards, will march to Portſmouth, in order to embark there with all expedition, to join General Sir William Howe's forces in America.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 11.

"Although we were in hopes that the death of the King of Portugal would facilitate an accommodation between our court and that of Liſbon, yet there ſeems to be not the leaſt relaxation in the warlike preparations, but on the contrary, they continue with redoubled activity, which makes a rupture much feared. In the mean time, the object of theſe preparations remain a myſtery. On the other hand, it ſeems as if ſome attack from the Algerines was feared; for the court has received accounts, that the Dey has ſhut the port of Algiers, and is fitting out ſeveral ſhips, which are to have troops on board, to attempt a landing ſome where; upon which orders were immediately iſſued out to put the port of Malaga in a good ſtate of defence, to prevent any attempts of the Moors, who might eaſily make a deſcent on that coaſt, as it is almoſt defenceleſs.

By the laſt deſpatches from Admiral Mann, which arrived in the Worceſter man of war, it appears that the Algerines were making great preparations for a deſcent upon the Spaniſh coaſt, and that the Court of Madrid had ordered the troops to file off from the frontiers of Portugal, in order to protect Alicant, Carthagena, and Barcelona, in caſe the Moors ſhould effect a landing.

Richard Gibbons, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed Solicitor General of Nova-Scotia, for which place he will embark in a few days.

The Right Rev. Dr. Terrick, Lord Biſhop of London, who died yeſterday of an inflammatory diſorder in his bowels, which brought on a mortification, was Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, a Governor of the Charter-houſe, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council. His Lordſhip was conſecrated a Biſhop in the year 1757, upon the tranſlation of the preſent Biſhop of Wincheſter, from the ſea of Peterborough to that of Saliſbury, and was advanced to that of London in the year 1764, on the death of Dr. Oſbaldiſton. His Lordſhip has left a widow, and two daughters, the one married to the Right Hon. Lord Harrowby, and the other to the Rev. Dr. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Colcheſter.

By a Captain of a ſhip arrived in the river from Dominica, an account is received, that three large French merchant ſhips bound from Bourdeaux to Martinico, with valuable cargoes, had foundered in a hard gale of wind, within a few leagues of that iſland, and all the crews ſuppoſed to have periſhed.

April 8. Dr. Lowth, Biſhop of Oxford, is promoted to the ſee of London.

A gentleman arrived laſt Wedneſday at the Admiralty, from executing a private commiſſion of importance at Rochford and Breſt, which he performed with the greateſt ſucceſs. From his intelligence it appears that the French naval preparations are neither ſo forward or backward as have been reported; they have five ſhips of the line and four frigates ready for ſea at Rochford; and four of the line and ſix frigates at Breſt; they are working upon five of the line at the firſt port, and ſix at the other; but theſe cannot be ready for ſome time. They are in no want of men, but œconomical plans of government had been extended ſo much to the docks, that the ſtores and magazines of all kinds were wanting, nor are they yet ſupplied, though great exertions have been made to do it. The whole French navy conſiſts, at preſent, of fifty-ſeven ſail of the line.

Yeſterday died, at his houſe in Soho-ſquare, Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Bart. many years an eminent merchant of this city; a gentleman who had dedicated much of his time to the ſervice of the public, and who, with the late Sampſon Gideon, Eſq; were the firſt promoters of a ſcheme in the year 1745, for ſtopping a run that was then (in the time of the rebellion) made on the bank of England, by an aſſociation of merchants and traders of this city to take bank notes in payment for bills and book debts, which had the deſired effect; for which, and many other public acts, the Livery of London, in 1747, elected him one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, as alſo in Jan. 1765, on the death of Sir Thomas Harriſon, they elected him Chamberlain of this city, which he reſigned in February, 1776, on account of his ill ſtate of health. It would be vain to attempt an eulogium on this great man. His character is above all praiſe.

The taxes for the ſervice of the preſent year are fixed, and ſaid to conſiſt of the following articles:

1. An exciſe of five ſhillings a thouſand on bricks, to be levied on the maker, at the kiln or putting in.

2. A duty of twenty ſhillings a year on all livery ſervants.

3. And in order that the duty may not be evaded, forty ſhillings a year on thoſe out of livery.

4. One pound a year additional on four-wheeled carriages.

Theſe duties Lord North brings in under the conviction, that they will do for all the money neceſſary to be raiſed for three years to come; he thinks it more beneficial to provide ſecurities for a much larger ſum than is wanted, rather than be forced to come every year with new taxes for but moderate loans.

The exciſe upon bricks is calculated to bring in three hundred thouſand pounds a year. The idea was Lord North's, and his Majeſty complimented him upon it. The manufacture upon bricks, like that of beer, is ſo unwieldly, that it will be impoſſible to evade the duty.

The Gazette contains the ceremonial of the knighthood and inveſture of Major-General Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath.

The ſum to be borrowed this year will be three millions.

The diſcloſure of the budget is the only remaining buſineſs of conſequence, that requires the attention of Parliament the preſent ſeſſions, ſo that both houſes are expected to be up by the middle of May at fartheſt.

This day an expreſs was ſent to Portſmouth for the Quebec fleet to ſail immediately, without waiting any longer for the ſhips from the river.

The preſent charter of the Eaſt-India Company expires in 1780.

Died, at Saunbridge, in Hertfordſhire, Mr. Hotham, a wealthy farmer. He has left ſeventeen thouſand pounds to an only ſon, whom he would never do any thing for while he lived, and is a ſoldier now in America.

April 12. Colonel Harcourt is to have the firſt vacant regiment that falls in Great-Britain or Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tomorrow, being the anniverſary of the declaration of INDEPENDANCE, will, it is hoped, be obſerved by all true Whigs as a day of rejoicing. Every mark of joy and feſtivity will be ſhewn by thoſe who have a proper ſenſe of its importance. We hear that the troops are to be paraded at four o'clock in the afternoon on the Commons of this city, and a *feu de joie* to be fired. The navy will alſo join in the celebration of this happy day, which all friends to America have ſo much reaſon to commemorate as the period on which they began to be free, having then eſcaped from the worſe than Egyptian bondage of Great-Britain.

We can aſſure the public, from undoubted authority, that upwards of THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED people have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this ſtate, before the magiſtrates of this city, within theſe ten days paſt.

Extract of a letter from camp at Middle-brook, June 28.

"On laſt Sunday morning the enemy left Brunſwick, apparently with an intention to embark; they gave out that they were going to Philadelphia by water; but their real deſign was to draw General Waſhington from the mountains, and force a general engagement. General Howe is ſenſible of the difficulty of conquering us. He probably expects no more or but few recruits, and is deſirous to put all upon a ſingle throw. Every day will leſſen his army and ſtrengthen ours. Their policy, however, was not an overmatch for our prudence. Light parties harraſſed them, but not in ſuch numbers as to produce any conſiderable action. Great part of our army however has left the mountains, and General Lord Stirling was poſted at the Short Hills with about a thouſand men. On Thurſday morning General Howe, having reinforced his army with all the marines that could be ſpared, began his march towards us. By accounts of deſerters and others, his numbers were from twelve to fourteen thouſand. He met with Lord Stirling's party early in the morning, a ſmart engagement enſued, and our men ſtood their ground manfully for a conſiderable time; but the amazing ſuperiority of numbers obliged them to retreat, and the enemy having flanked them, they loſt two pieces of cannon, with a number of men. No return having been yet made, the exact number of killed, &c. cannot be aſcertained. Lord Stirling thinks there were not more than twelve killed and one Captain; but there are fifty miſſing. It is a pity that this party could not have been properly reinforced, without hazarding a general battle. But their numbers and diſtance from our main body was ſuch, that any thing more than covering the retreat of our party would have been dangerous. They continued near the place of engagement that day, and are now at Weſtfield. Our army is encamped in the old ſpot, only large bodies are poſted at all the paſſes, and in ſome advantageous places below the mountains. It was ſuſpected that the enemy would force our camp, if poſſible; but to attack us in the mountains, is a thing devoutly to be wiſhed by every one that deſires to ſee the deſtruction of the Britiſh army.

"I muſt not omit to mention a little affair that happened in the late engagement. The fire growing hot, and our men beginning to retreat, a Britiſh officer ſingly rode up to a cannon that was playing on the enemy, and with his piſtols and hanger forced every man from it, then ſeeing Lord Stirling, he cried, "Come here, you damned rebel, and I will do for you." Lord Stirling anſwered him, by directing the fire of four markſmen upon him, which preſently ſilenced the hardy fool, by killing him on the ſpot. Our men recovered the field-piece, which their want of ſmall arms obliged them to abandon."

We have authority to aſſure the public, that the enemy have totally evacuated the Jerſies, and are encamped upon Staten-Iſland, oppoſite Perth Amboy.

At a General Court Martial, held by order of Major General Arnold, Philadelphia, July 1, 1777,

Captain John Groſs, of the Pennſylvania Third regiment, was charged with forcing Abraham Miller to enliſt, and afterwards diſcharging him for a conſideration of thirty-three pounds, without the concurrence of any ſuperior officer.

The Court, after duly conſidering the evidence againſt him, are unanimouſly of opinion that Capt. Groſs has behaved in a ſcandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, and ſentence him to be caſhiered, and that he refund and pay to Abraham Miller, or order, before he is releaſed from his confinement, the ſum of Forty Pounds lawful money of Pennſylvania, in lieu of the money fraudulently extorted from him, and the expence of the witneſſes attendance.

The Court are alſo unanimouſly of opinion that Captain Groſs's ſentence be publiſhed in the public papers of this and the other ſtates, agreeable to the 22d article of the 14th ſection of the Articles of War.

ANTHONY W. WHITE, Preſident.

Publiſhed by order of Major General ARNOLD.

DAVID S. FRANKS, Aid-de-Camp.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, July 3, 1777.

Whereas, by a declaration of the Hon. Congreſs on the fourth day of July laſt, the Thirteen United States of America were from that day declared to be free and independant, and that all allegiance to the King and Parliament of Great-Britain intirely ceaſed—And the inhabitants of the ſaid ſtates, exerting a vigour becoming freemen, have, by the bleſſing of Providence, fruſtrated the deſigns of their enemies in their attempts to enſlave them for *one year*, and with the like exertions, and a continuance of that bleſſing, may hope long to be a free and happy people. Illuminations and other marks of joy upon many occaſions may be proper when conducted with decency and good order; but when millions of people, after a ſeries of oppreſſions and inſults, have broken their chains and declared they *would be free*, ſhall commemorate the anniverſary of that day, and, by illuminations and other marks of joy, expreſs their approbation, it is highly commendable—The Council, therefore, having no doubt but that the good people of this city purpoſe, tomorrow evening, to expreſs their ſatisfaction upon the joyful occaſion, do recommend to them to ſhew moderation and forbearance toward thoſe perſons who, either through their religious principles, or on any other account, may not for the preſent join with them in thoſe expreſſions of joy; and that they conduct themſelves in a way that will do honor to themſelves, and to the great cauſe in which they are engaged.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

TO be SOLD, two good MILCH COWS, one with a calf eight days old. They have been ſome time uſed to the commons, and come regularly home. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a new WINDSOR CHAIR, with a very complete chair horſe and harneſs. Inquire of Samuel Covell, at the corner of Fourth and Vine ſtreets.

WANTED a likely NEGRO BOY, about fourteen years of age, that can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer

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AT a Court Martial held on board the frigate Delaware, on Saturday the 28th ult. Alexander Neilſon, Lieut. of marines, was charged by Lieut. Henderſon for breaking open a cheſt of ſea ſtores (which was jointly between them) and was honorably acquitted.

July 3. JAMES REED, Preſident.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of very fine PRINTED LINENS, likewiſe a variety of Nankeen waiſtcoat ſhapes and breeches patterns, as neat as any imported from Europe, or elſewhere.

N. B. The beſt price given for any quantity of fine country made linen. JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, STATIONER, facing Blackhorſe-alley, Philadelphia, makes and ſells all ſorts of ACCOUNT BOOKS, bound in the beſt manner. Likewiſe all ſorts of WAFERS, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. The higheſt price given for OLD RAGS and SAILS.

WANTED the following articles of the beſt and moſt elegant ſorts, viz. Forte-piano, harpſichord, ſophas, ſettees, carpets, houſehold furniture, ſilver tea kitchen, ornamental china, knives and forks, and kitchen furniture. Information is requeſted to be given to the printer hereof.

TO be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of Capt. George Payne, innholder, at Cheſnut Neck in Egg Harbour, on Wedneſday the 9th day of July next (the ſale to begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon) the remains of the privateer ſloop LION, lately commanded by Captain Timothy Shaler, of about ninety-five tons burthen, viz. Her hull and ſome ſpars, &c. as they now lie on Long beach; her ſtanding and running rigging, cables, ſails, barge, yawl, eight excellent double fortified four pounders, two ditto ſix pounders, all complete, with carriages, gunners implements, &c. Continental and Engliſh colours, a number of ſwivel guns, blunderbuſſes, ſmall arms, piſtols, cutlaſſes, cartouch boxes, ſpears, a quantity of powder, a quantity of ſhot of different ſorts, muſket balls, a medicine cheſt, ſurgeons inſtruments, beef, pork, ſalted ſhad, bread, old iron, and a number of other articles, which may be ſeen at the place of ſale. June 26.

TO be SOLD by JOHN and CHAMLESS HART, at their vendue ſtore, a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are oznabrugs, checks, Iriſh Hollands, Roan and Pomerania linens, ſheetings, cottons, chints, printed linens, printed and check handkerchiefs; cotton, thread, and ſilk hoſe; cambricks and lawns, broad and narrow cloths, luteſtrings, ſatins, damaſks, paduaſoys, taffeties, tabbies, mantuas, ducapes and perſians, ſilk hats, ſuperfine white ſerges, calimancoes, camblets and tammies, corded and figured dimities, pins, needles, white and coloured threads. Alſo green, congo, and bohea TEA, indigo, ſoal leather, pepper, &c.

N. B. Goods for private ſale are received at ſaid ſtore.

WANTED to purchaſe, any quantity of WOODLAND within five miles diſtance from the city of Philadelphia. Inquire of Lewis Weiſs, ſcrivener, in Second-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD, a couple of good HORSES, with or without a cart and geers, almoſt new. Apply to WILLIAM REES in Blockley townſhip, near the Middle Ferry.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1777.

JOHN ROSS vendue cryer, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, intends, on the firſt of July next, to open a STORE for all kinds of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, WARES, and MERCHANDIZE, by commiſſion; therefore all merchants, traders, and others who pleaſe to encourage this undertaking, are deſired to ſend their goods by that time, or when moſt convenient, and the different articles will be inſerted in the weekly and other papers. He flatters himſelf it will be of public utility, as his ſtand is as convenient as any in this city both for buyer and ſeller, and part caſh will be advanced if required. As this method is without any view to enhance the price, he hopes to meet with proper encouragement.

Terms of commiſſion the ſame as uſual.

☞ Convenient ſtores for wet goods, &c.

N. B. Said Roſs ſells private or public, all kinds of goods, houſes, horſes, carriages, lots of ground, plantations, &c. agreeable to law.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1777. [Num. 374.

LONDON, February 24.

ON Saturday laſt came on Doctor Dodd's trial, for forgery, at the Old Bailey. He came to the bar, leaning on the arm of the Rev. Mr. Butler; pale, weak, and in an univerſal tremor, he excited the compaſſion of the whole Court. Lord Cheſterfield was preſent, and examined. The evidence was clear, and Mr. Juſtice Wills, in ſumming it up, made uſe of every merciful obſervation in his power. The jury withdrew, and in ten minutes returned. The verdict being demanded, Mr. Elliot, the foreman, was a few moments unable to ſpeak; tears prevented his utterance; but he was obliged at length to pronounce the fatal word! The reſt of the jury were equally diſtreſſed, and the wretched convict ſunk down, until ſupported by his friends. At this awful, melancholy period, while a thouſand hearts bled, *one* infernal ſpirit, in the left hand gallery, rejoycing in human miſery, clapt his impious hands! General indignation ſoon checked his inhuman joy, and the ſavage was obliged to depart, followed by the abuſe of the whole aſſembly. In the evening the Jury preſented a petition recommending the Doctor to the royal mercy; it was received with great ſatisfaction, and backed by the Aldermen Sir Charles Aſgill, Woodbridge, Plomer, and Newnham, who all applauded their humanity.

March 4. The offer which Dr. Franklin has made to the Court of France, by order of Congreſs, is to cede Canada to that crown, the Floridas to Spain, to allow the importation of all ſorts of French manufactures, duty free, into all their ports; to ſupply the Weſt-India iſlands of France with proviſions and lumber at fixed rates, full twenty per cent. cheaper than they ever were before, and to aſſiſt France effectually in the conqueſt of the Britiſh Weſt-Indies. Letters from France adviſe, that theſe propoſitions have been agreed to without much difficulty, but the return for them has not been ſo eaſily ſettled. Dr. Franklin demanded a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain, and a French army of twenty thouſand men to aſſiſt the Congreſs; but this had been frittered down to a fleet of ten ſail of the line, that to be manned by the Americans, five hundred thouſand Lewis d'ors, and arms, artillery and ammunition, for an army of forty thouſand men, to be lodged at Martinico, at the expence of the French. This was the laſt ſtate of the negotiation which Lord Stormont ſent over; but there have ſince ariſen many appearances which ſpeak an immediate war.

Mr. Jenkinſon continues in the full poſſeſſion of power. He is acknowledged to be the confidential premier.

It is hardly to be credited what apprehenſions are at preſent in Ireland, leſt the Spaniards ſhould land there, if a war ſhould break out between the two nations; not ſo much from the danger of an army of regular troops, but from the general inſurrection which would infallibly take place among all the lower claſſes of Catholics in that kingdom, and under circumſtances too which would make it dreadful beyond expreſſion. It is upon this account, that very particular orders have been ſent to the Lord Lieutenant, to attend to the ſtate and diſpoſition of the troops in that kingdom.

March 17. Lord George Germaine is not ſo firm in his ſeat as he was previous to the arrival of Gen. Clinton from America; it was not in the power of office to prevent the General's having repeated audiences of his ſovereign, which, backed by the Newcaſtle intereſt, have lowered the conſequence of the American Secretary, at leaſt with the Buckingham-houſe junto.

March 19. A deſpatch lately came to Lord George Germaine's office from Sir Baſil Keith, Governor of Jamaica, upon the great preparations carrying on by the Spaniards at the Havanna; they have a whole army there, and a fleet of four ſeventy-four gun ſhips, and three ſixty-four, with ſix or ſeven forty gun frigates; and the whole is repreſented to be in great forwardneſs. If this is accurate, we hold Jamaica by a very feeble tenure indeed!

Monday night's expreſs to the India-houſe brings advice, that Lord Pigot, Governor of Fort St. George, was turned out of office by a great majority of the Council, and that they had choſen Mr. Stratton their Governor, till the Company's pleaſure ſhould be known.

It is now known with certainty, that the Congreſs have ſome of their members negotiating at Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Stockholm, ; and that the danger, which is the moſt preſſing, will ariſe from the quarter leaſt expected. His Swediſh Majeſty has his plans of commerce as well as his neighbours, and is very deſirous of procuring eſtabliſhment in America.

The public have been under a great error in believing that the Duke of Wirtemburg was able to fulfil his engagement of raiſing four thouſand men for the ſervice of Great-Britain, ſince the fact is, that before it could well be experimented, the French Miniſter at the Court of Stutguard demanded a conference with the Duke, immediately after which the meaſure was at an end, from which it is plain that France forbad it.

It is whiſpered that government know ſo little what to do with General Lee, that the pleaſure of puniſhing him is loſt, in the inconvenience of doing it. He will be brought, it is ſaid, to no trial yet, but be retained priſoner till the war is ended, and then be tried for high treaſon.

Reports are very ſtrong, that Lord North will, upon the concluſion of the preſent ſeſſions, be called up to the Houſe of Lords, and that Mr. Jenkinſon will ſucceed him as firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; it is even ſaid that this arrangement has been made for ſome time.

Governor Johnſtone is very ſoon to occupy a poſt of conſiderable importance in adminiſtration.

The army of France conſiſted on the fourth of February laſt of one hundred ſixty-nine thouſand eight hundred men; forty-ſix thouſand militia were to be added immediately, their place to be ſupplied by new levies; ſix thouſand infantry were at the ſame time ordered to Breſt, to ſerve on board the men of war fitting out. The preparations for war began early in September, and have not ceaſed ever ſince.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) June 5. Capt. Ogilvie, who was maſter of the Appalachicola on the voyage to London from St. Auguſtine, and was a paſſenger in her when taken by Capt. Allen, informs us, that in the end of December laſt, a few leagues to the weſtward of Bermuda, he fell in with the ſloop Mary, Thomas Jones maſter, from Edentown to Cape Nichola Mole, then a mere wreck. Capt. Ogilvie took the maſter and his ſix ſailors on board, and carried them to England. In the Downs the ſailors were preſſed by a boat from the Speedwell ſloop of war; ſome of them giving information that Capt. Jones had been Lieutenant of an American privateer, he was alſo taken away, and was on board the Speedwell the laſt time Capt. Ogilvie heard of him.

Capt. Morwick ſailed from Spithead on the 28th of March, in company with fifteen ſail of tranſports, victuallers and merchantmen, bound for New-York, under convoy of a ſloop of war. There were at that time between thirty and forty ſail of men of war at Spithead, from frigates to ninety gun ſhips; Admiral Mackenzie commanded there, and had his flag on board the Princeſs Amelia. About twenty-five of the ſhips were manned. The preſs was as hot throughout Great-Britain and Ireland, in the end of March, as ever was known. We cannot learn that any reinforcement, excepting a few recruits, had ſailed for General Howe, or that there was the leaſt appearance of any ſailing till late in April.

Extracts from the Journals of the Aſſembly.

[Continued from page 318.]

Reſolved,

THAT where any perſon, who is indebted to another, is about to remove out of this ſtate, without paying his debts, his Excellency the Preſident of the Executive Council, the Vice-Preſident, or any two Juſtices of the Peace of the city or county where ſuch debtor ſhall be or reſide, ſhall, after proof of the juſtice or reality of the ſaid debt, and of the debtor's intention of removing, iſſue a warrant under his or their hands and ſeals, directed to ſuch perſon or perſons as he or they may think proper, commanding the ſaid debtor to be brought before him or them; and he or they ſhall commit ſuch debtor to the common jail of the city or county reſpectively, unleſs the ſaid debtor ſhall then and there pay the money due, or give ſuch ſecurity to pay the money, in ſuch reaſonable time as the ſaid Preſident, Vice-Preſident, or two Juſtices ſhall, in their diſcretion, think proper. Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to ſoldiers indebted in a leſs ſum than fifty dollars: And that no power or authority given by this reſolve, ſhall continue longer than until remedies may be had in the uſual courſe of juſtice.

A letter from his Excellency the Preſident of the Council, ſetting forth the expediency of aſſigning over to the Congreſs, in part of our quota towards the Continental army, the Pennſylvania ſtate regiment, and the regiment of artillery, belonging to this ſtate, was read, and ordered to lie on the table for conſideration.

Saturday, June 7. The Houſe proceeded in the third reading, and debating upon the bill obliging the male white inhabitants of this ſtate to give aſſurances of allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; which, being finiſhed, the ſame was ordered to be engroſſed, in order for a fourth reading and final enacting into a law.

An addreſs and petition from the officers of the Second battalion of Philadelphia county militia, ſetting forth the miſchiefs which they apprehend would enſue from enacting a law to permit two militia men to ſupply a ſoldier to the Continental army, in order to exempt them from actual ſervice, and praying the Houſe would not make any law to that purpoſe, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the letter of yeſterday from his Excellency the Preſident, reſpecting the aſſignment of the troops of this ſtate to the Congreſs, in part of our quota towards the Continental army; and it was thereupon reſolved, That this Houſe highly approve the ſaid propoſal, and that Doctor Gardner, Col. Lowrey, and Mr. M'Clean, be a committee to draw up a reſolve, impowering the ſaid Preſident and Council to negotiate the ſaid aſſignment on ſuch terms or conditions, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt juſt and equitable. [To be continued.]

TO be SOLD by private ſale, the equal undivided half part of a valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing three hundred and ſixty acres (as will appear by the deed) with water, corn, griſt, and ſaw mills erected thereon. Its ſituation convenient for any kind of waterworks, being ſupplied by the never failing ſtream of Octoraro creek. The land good, and the meadow excellent; a good orchard, and plenty of timber. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to John M'Clenachan in Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid, or Samuel M'Lane in Philadelphia.

July 5.

WAS found the fourth inſtant, near Fiſher's dock, a pair of piſtol HOLSTERS, and a carbine BUCKET, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome of the lighthorſe. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have them again by applying to Raphael Clark in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-market, on paying charges.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Col. CALEB PARRY, deceaſed, either on bond, note, or open account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid, by

ELIZABETH PARRY, Adminiſtratrix,
JOHN JACOBS, Adminiſtrator.

FOR SALE, a light family WAGGON and GEARS, with or without two horſes, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Inquire of George Haas in Germantown.

WANTED, a white, Mulatto, or Negro BOY, that is capable of driving a poſt-chariot. Any perſon willing to hire ſuch a one, may hear of a place by inquiring of REESE MEREDITH.

SICKLES to be ſold. Inquire of the printer.

FOR SALE, a parcel of good RICE in whole and half tierces, INDIGO, and country RUM. Inquire of Matthias Gomez, the corner of Gray's-alley, next door to Doctor Bond in Second-ſtreet.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, STATIONER, facing Blackhorſe-alley, Philadelphia, makes and ſells all ſorts of ACCOUNT BOOKS, bound in the beſt manner. Likewiſe all ſorts of WAFERS, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. The higheſt price given for OLD RAGS and SAILS.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1777. [Num. 375.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

IT has often been obſerved by military writers of the greateſt authority, and the experience of ages confirms it, that it is in vain to raiſe armies, unleſs you attend to the preſervation of their health; this ſhould be the firſt care, as it is the moſt important, of a commander; for on the good condition of an army, the ſafety of the ſtate, as well as the reputation of an officer, intirely depends. The health of the ſoldiery being confeſſedly of the firſt conſequence, the means of preſerving it ſhould be well underſtood and attended to, and as exerciſe, wholeſome food and cleanlineſs, added to a proper choice of encampments, contribute in a great meaſure thereto, too much care cannot be paid to each of theſe particulars.

The firſt, whilſt it contributes to health, forms the ſoldier; it ſhould therefore be conſtant and regular, obſerving that all kinds of exerciſe as well as movements of an army, in ſummer, ſhould be performed early in the morning; neceſſity *only* ſhould oblige a General to expoſe his troops to the ſcorching rays of the ſun. In winter the piercing colds of the night and morning ſhould be equally avoided.

An army ſhould, if poſſible, be ſupplied alternately with ſalt and freſh proviſions, and a ſufficient quantity of ſalt ought to be regularly furniſhed with the latter; great pains ſhould be taken to induce the ſoldiery to a free uſe of vinegar; if they mixed it with their water, it would make an agreeable drink; this article, as well as peas, potatoes and turnips, an army ſhould be ſupplied amply with; perhaps it would be good economy were thoſe ſalutary roots, &c. furniſhed even over and above the rations at preſent allowed.

Want of cleanlineſs, hitherto ſhamefully and fatally neglected amongſt our troops, has been their bane; it is the ſource of every evil, and calls in a particular manner for redreſs; without it an army can never remain long healthy; without health, nothing can be done that will reflect credit on a commander. No man, with the abilities requiſite in an officer, can be inſenſible of the good reſulting from cleanlineſs and dreſs—if inattentive to his duty, and particularly this ſo very material a part, he is unworthy of command.

The choice of encampments is of very great moment. Hills deſtitute of water and ſhade ſhould not be occupied in that way, nor ought an army remain too long encamped on the ſame ſpot, particularly in the ſummer and fall months; the filth that neceſſarily ſurrounds a camp, corrupted water and infected air, of themſelves produce diſorders ſufficient to deſtroy an army; often changing ground may in ſome meaſure prevent it. A camp ſhould in purity excel the beſt regulated cities, the means are obvious; and authority is not wanting. Strict care ſhould be taken to prevent the ſoldiers expoſing themſelves to damps, by not ſuffering them to lay out of their tents at night, this is too common a practice, for which and ſleeping in the ſun, as it is extremely pernicious, they ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed; tents ſhould repeatedly be ſtruck, and ſtraw, if uſed by the ſoldiery, often changed.

Hoſpitals, however well attended, ſhould nevertheleſs be inſpected; abuſes ſhould be guarded againſt in every department. Amongſt the attients, officers of diſtinguiſhed rank attended at certain hours of the night, to ſee the phyſicians diſtribute the medicines regularly to the ſick.

The advantages of having an army ſupplied with good water, need only be mentioned; the neceſſity of it is apparent to every body; added to this, frequent bathing is recommended; and, if practicable, every ſoldier ſhould be learnt to ſwim.

The foregoing thoughts, haſtily thrown together, are ſubmitted to the gentlemen of the army. If they merit their attention, and are productive of the leaſt good, the deſign will be anſwered. SERTORIUS.

JUST printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price One Dollar) The BLIND BEGGAR of BETHNAL GREEN. A dramatic performance. With Poems and Eſſays on ſeveral occaſions; being inſtructive and entertaining pieces. By ROBERT DODSLEY, author of the original fables. To which are added, the Huſband, the Wife, and the Doctor, a matrimonial hiſtory from the French of Monſieur St. Evremont.

N. B. Books for books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by Robert Bell, at his book ſtore next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WANTED a WOMAN to attend a CHILD; alſo a HOUSEKEEPER. Such as deſire to be employed in either of theſe ſtations, may, if well recommended, hear of a place by applying to the printer.

NUMBER 92,702 of a TICKET in the Continental lottery was loſt a few days ago. Whoever brings it to the printer, ſhall have Two Dollars reward.

WANTED in a ſmall family, a WOMAN who is capable of doing moſt kinds of houſework. Such a perſon, who can be recommended for honeſty and ſobriety, may hear of a place by applying to the printer.

STOLEN laſt Saturday night, from the ſubſcriber living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, a CHESNUT BROWN MARE, four years old, about fifteen hands high, has an oblong ſtar in her forehead, not branded, her fore feet white, but her hind ones more ſo than the fore feet. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges.

July 7. PETER REBBERT.

IF Dr. Peter Bommute does not come in one day after the date hereof, take his horſe, pay charges, the horſe, ſaddle and bridle, will be ſold to defray the ſame.

Phlad. July 8. WILLIAM DIBLEY.

A STRONG well broke HORSE, with a neat good CHAISE, are to be ſold by Benjamin Hemmings in Fourth-ſtreet, near to South-ſtreet.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampſhire) June 21.

CAPT. Bartlet, in the brigantine Pinnet, arrived at a ſafe port, the 11th inſtant, from Nantz, belonging to the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, with a cargo conſiſting of four hundred barrels of powder, four hundred cheſts of ſmall arms, four caſks of flints, four ditto files, one thouſand bars of ſteel, five caſks of leather ſhoes, twenty ton pig lead, four double fortified four pound cannon, and eight ſwivels.

BOSTON, June 26. Laſt Sunday arrived at Cape-Ann, from Halifax in Nova Scotia, ten American ſailors, in a whale boat, who made their eſcape from the Lord Stanley, a priſon ſhip in that harbour, the 1ſt inſtant. They were part of ſeventy-five American priſoners, that were draughted from on board the ſaid priſon ſhip, to help to man the Rainbow, of forty-four guns, the Milford of twenty-eight, and the Cabot of ſixteen.

We learn by the above men, that all the reinforcements coming to America, from Europe, conſiſted but of four thouſand men; and that they had all ſailed, in concert with a large fleet of victuallers.

We likewiſe learn that two tranſports, laden with all kinds of braſs cannon, ammunition, &c. arrived at Halifax, ſome time in May, from the enemy at New-York.

It is ſaid that a large ſhip from France, with a valuable cargo, belonging to the Continent, has lately been taken by the enemy.

The pirate ſhip of ſixty-four guns (lately mentioned to have been chaſed, by Commodore Manly) with the two tranſports under convoy, it is ſaid, are arrived ſafe at Pirate road, near Sandy-Hook.

Laſt week a veſſel bound to this port, from Martinico, was chaſed aſhore on the Highlands, at the cape, by a Britiſh ſea plunderer. The cargo was ſaved.

We are informed, that Capt. Fiſk, in the Maſſachuſetts ſtate veſſel of war, has taken and ſent into Cape-Ann, a prize laden with beef and butter.

Two or three tranſports, with recruits, arrived at Rhode-Iſland laſt Wedneſday, from Europe.

Extract of a letter from that excellent, not too enthuſiaſtical philoſopher, Father Beccaria, of Turin, to Dr. Prieſtly.

"I am ſorry that the *political world*, which is ſo very tranſitory, ſhould take the Great FRANKLIN from the *world of nature*, which can never change or fail." I own it is with peculiar pleaſure, that I quote this paſſage, reſpecting this truly great man, at a time when ſome of the infatuated politicians of this country are vainly thinking to build their wretched and deſtructive projects on the ruins of his eſtabliſhed reputation; a reputation as extenſive as the ſpread of *ſcience itſelf*, and of which it is ſaying very little indeed, to pronounce that it will laſt and flouriſh, when the names of all his enemies ſhall be forgotten. [*Extract from the preface of firſt volume of Prieſtly on air.*]

PROVIDENCE, June 21. The weſtern poſt informs, that on Wedneſday laſt two frigates and four tranſports, in their paſſage from New-York to Newport, landed ſome men at Old Guilford, in Connecticut, where they ſtole and carried off fifteen head of cattle, a few hogs, and a ſmall quantity of poultry; they alſo burnt a houſe, and two barns. The militia aſſembled to oppoſe them, but before they could reach the place, the enemy had haſtily embarked, and ſet ſail immediately for Newport, where they arrived on Thurſday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction, in Connecticut, dated the 16th inſtant.

"Our army at the northward is very healthy, and well ſupplied with neceſſaries. The deſign of the enemy's approach on the lake appears to have been to receive ſome wheat and other proviſions from Gilliland's creek, and a number of cattle collecting on the oppoſite ſhore, which happily we had ſecured from them. They ſoon diſappeared, and are returned with ſome diſappointment. There has been no appearance of them ſince. General St. Clair, and the French General, De Formoy, with their ſuits, left Albany the 8th for Ticonderoga; the former takes the command at that poſt.—The Indian treaty ended to their ſatisfaction. The account of burning ſeven houſes at St. John's, and one at Iſle-Aux-Noix, is confirmed. Eleven hundred of the enemy died at or near Montreal, during the winter. The 2d inſtant, twenty-four ſail of ſhipping from England arrived at Sandy-Hook; on the 3d, ſixteen of them came to New-York, ſome of them full of ſoldiers, part Britiſh, part Heſſians. Great preparations are making in New-York, the enemy's capital movement ſeems to be deſigned againſt Philadelphia; and it is expected they will, at the ſame time, ſend a conſiderable body of troops into Connecticut."

The following is a copy of an intercepted letter from a perſon at Rhode-Iſland, to Ned Winſlow at Plymouth; and is here inſerted by way of ſpecimen of the lying abilities of the Tories, never more neceſſary than at this time, to cheer each other's deſponding ſpirits.

"Dear Sir,

"I cannot omit this opportunity of returning you, and *the reſt of my friends*, my many thanks for your civilities to Mrs. Eſdaile, during the time we were at Plymouth. There is no expreſſing the joys of our little party, on being ſafely landed among our own people. We found your amiable daughter here well and in high ſpirits. I don't know how many Colonels, Majors, &c. &c. &c. the *white wench*'s black eyes (according to Shakeſpear) have ſmote. Both Mrs. Hutchinſon and herſelf intend writing to all their friends by this opportunity.

"The rebel game, I take it, will be up this ſummer, when I fancy they will loſe at a d——d rate. *Poor Ticonderoga*, we are credibly informed, was taken by General Carleton the 27th of laſt month! Philadelphia will ſoon follow the ſame fate. Lord Howe is gone or going very ſoon up the Delaware, with a large force; and I ſuppoſe the General *beats his march* by land about the ſame time, with a conſiderable army. He has at leaſt thirty thouſand, with Continentals, which is at leaſt ten thouſand, the laſt return being ſeven thouſand eight hundred. Your ſon, I hear, is well at New-York, whom I hope ſoon to ſee, but at preſent we have no opportunity. I ſuppoſe you have heard of the boaſted exploits of the Yankies, in an attempt on the picket guard laſt Wedneſday night, and two nights after, on this iſland; and I make no doubt but they have, according to cuſtom, killed two or three hundred of the enemy; three they have killed, and wounded one, but done in a *raſcally* manner. I ſhould write more, but the bearer of this is going directly. My reſpects and compliments to all *friends*. I am, dear Sir, your *much obliged* humble ſervant,

SAMUEL ESDAILE.

Rhode-Iſland, June 17, 1777."

NEW-HAVEN, June 25. Monday laſt a ſmall privateer, from Connecticut river, took a ſloop of thirty tons, near Huntingdon, Long-Iſland, having on board a quantity of flour, &c.

HARTFORD, June 30. Died at Wether field, a few days ſince, Mrs. Elizabeth Deane, conſort of Silas Deane, Eſq; now in France, and daughter of Gen. Saltonſtall of New-London.

FISH-KILL, July 3. We learn that Col. Cortlandt, with about three hundred men, took from Bergen, in ſight of New-York, the enemy's guard, brought off ſeventy head of cattle, and two hundred and ſeventy ſheep. This adventure gave a conſiderable alarm at New-York; ſoldiers were deſpatched to recover the booty, but too late, it being gone.

We are informed that about two hundred and fifty of the enemy, laſt Monday, advanced as far as White Plains, where we had a ſmall party; our loſs was eight men taken priſoners and two wounded. We learn that the enemy took three priſoners near Col. Philips's, one of them a centry.

Yeſterday was executed at Peeks-Kill, a ſoldier who had ſeveral times enliſted and received the bounty, and was deſerting to the enemy. He had enliſted and deſerted from the enemy alſo.

At Danbury Dr. John Wood found in his well four hundred cannon balls, and one hundred and twenty muſket ditto, ſuppoſed to be thrown in by the enemy in their retreat from that place.

Laſt week Lieut. Ephraim Nichols, of Quaker-Hill, being ordered to apprehend ſome Tories at a certain houſe in that place, as he entered he was ſhot dead on the ſpot. Some of the gang, twenty-three in number, are apprehended.

We hear from Albany, that the Britiſh army have croſſed the lakes, and landed at Crown Point.

We hear from New-Marlborough, in Ulſter county, that on laſt Lord's day was baptiſed a daughter of Captain Stephen Caſe, by the name of Jane Franklin, in honor of that worthy patriot Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3. On Sunday laſt the General Aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned to Monday, the eighth of September next, after having paſſed the following laws, viz. 1. An act to continue an act for ſuſpending the power of the commiſſioners for building a courthouſe and priſon in Harford county. 2. An act directing the juſtices of Frederick county to aſcertain the number of taxables in Waſhington and Montgomery counties, and to enable the ſheriffs of thoſe counties to collect their proportions of the public levy, as ſettled by the juſtices of Frederick county. 4. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to ſell or leaſe certain lands, and to enlarge and aſcertain the juriſdiction of the Mayor's court of the ſaid city. 4. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Cæcil county court. 5. An act for the recovery of fines on non-enrollers. 6. An act to revive the proceedings of St. Mary's county court. 7. An act to continue an act for enlarging the powers of the governor and the council. 8. An act to reinforce the American army. 9. An act to remove the records of the prerogative office. 10. An act to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting ſervice. 11. An act to puniſh foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes. 12. An act for the ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts out of court. 13. An act for the ſpecial appointment of inſpectors. 14. A ſupplement to the acts for aſſeſſment of property. 15. An act for the relief of Jean Collineau of Marſeilles in the kingdom of France *(A private act)*. 16. An act relating to the treaſurers. 17. An act to regulate the militia. 18. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts. 19. An act to direct the recording of a deed to William Smith *(A private act)*.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Maryland, Annapolis, June 19, 1777.

An act to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting ſervice.

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all thoſe parts of an act of the laſt General Aſſembly, entitled "An act to promote the recruiting ſervice," which relate to the enliſting of ſervants and apprentices, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, and made null and void.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, June 27, 1777.

Ordered, That the act intitled an act to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting ſervice, be publiſhed in the Annapolis Gazzette and Baltimore Journal.

By order, G. DUVAL, Cl. H. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

We this morning learn from Staten-Iſland, that there are at the Watering Place about three hundred ſail of tranſports and other ſhips—that the enemy's light infantry, lighthorſe, and Heſſians, as well as their artillery, baggage waggons, &c. were embarked on board the tranſports—that the Britiſh troops and grenadiers remain on Staten-Iſland—that the ſick are ſent to New-York—that the bloody flux is ſpreading among the enemy's troops—that they complain of very ſevere duty—and that General Howe is in New-York—no reinforcements had arrived except thirteen tranſports, with about fifteen hundred Anſpachers on board.

We hear the Honorable Congreſs have appointed Doctor William Brown, of Virginia, Phyſician and Surgeon General of the Military Hoſpitals in the Middle Department, in the room of Dr. Jones, who has declined.

Col. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, Member of Congreſs from that ſtate, being recalled on account of the expiration of his time, was honored with the unanimous thanks of the Houſe then ſitting, for the faithful diſcharge of the great truſt repoſed in him. Of this gentleman (though living) it may be ſaid, that in him are united the manners of a gentleman, the abilities of the ſenator, the firmneſs and honeſty of the patriot, and the aſſiduity of the man of buſineſs. He is again choſen one of the Delegates to repreſent that ſtate in General Congreſs.

☞ Thoſe who ſigned the Memorial to the Aſſembly, are requeſted to meet at the Philoſophical Hall *Tomorrow*, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, to be informed of what paſſed at a conference between ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly and ſome in the oppoſition to the Conſtitution; and to deliberate upon what is proper farther to be done in conſequence of the Addreſs publiſhed by the Aſſembly.

*** The CITY COURT will be held at the courthouſe in this city, on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, to which Conſtables are deſired to make their returns, and public houſekeepers applications ior licenſes.

An ORPHANS COURT for the city and county of Philadelphia will be held at the ſame place, on Thurſday the 24th inſtant.

WANTED a WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, either to take a child to nurſe, or to go into a family to nurſe one. She muſt be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a perſon may hear of a place by applying to the printer. July 8.

TO be SOLD by Robert Bridges, living near the Bird in Hand wharf, a few hogſheads of high proof Weſt-India RUM, alſo Philadelphia RUM, and a few hogſheads of MOLASSES.

TO be SOLD, a neat FAMILY WAGGON, hung on ſteel ſprings, with harneſs complete for a pair of horſes. Thoſe inclining to purchaſe, may know particulars, on application to the printer hereof.

TO be SOLD by JOHN SPARHAWK in Second ſtreet five doors below the Friends meeting, a general aſſortment of books and ſtationery, among which are bibles and, common prayers, Cheſterfield's letters, Dimſdale's method of inoculation for the ſmallpox, Tiſſot's advice to the people with regard to their health, blank books, the beſt large papers for books of records, Engliſh parchments, backgammon tables, ſword belts, knots and tambours, a few pairs of ſilk ſtockings, ſlates, the beſt lancets, pewter and ivory pipe ſyringes, ſheet and common wafers, deſk and round pewter inkſtands, ſhaving equipage, Davis's quadrants, ſcales with money weights, &c.

Alſo drugs, patent and other medicines, among theſe are Harlem oil, Keyſer's pills, Jeſuits drops, Daffy's elixir, Scotch pills, female pills, Turlington's balſam, Britiſh oil, Godfrey's cordial, American Balſam, Bateman's drops, pil boxes, caſes of ſweet oil, phials, &c.

May be had at ſame place whale oil, race ginger, and a parcel of damaged flour.

N. B. Several have uſed this flour for feeding horſes, and ſay that given with cut ſtraw, it anſwers the end well, and proves much cheaper than oats, or any other grain they can procure.

TO be SOLD, a genteel FAMILY COACH very little the worſe for wear, with harneſs complete for a pair of horſes.

Alſo a pair of very able BAY GELDINGS well broke to harneſs, warranted ſound.

Wanted to purchaſe by the ſubſcriber, one or two healthy Negro BOYS, that have had the ſmallpox, from twelve to fifteen years of age, that can be well recommended, and can be ſtout and active of their age. For particulars inquire of John Hales, at his livery ſtable in Lombard-ſtreet.

STOLEN from the city tavern, laſt Friday afternoon, a BLACK HORSE, rather more than fourteen hands high; he had on a bridle and ſaddle, with green houſing. A white horſe, with a roach mane, that had on bridle, ſaddle, piſtols, holſters capped with otter ſkin, and blue houſings, was ſtole at the ſame time, but returned to the Carolina camp late that night, without any thing upon him. As the above horſes were left to the care of a boy, who entruſted them to a Negro that ſaid he belonged to the houſe, it is ſuppoſed ſome ſharpers took them off.

All ſaddlers and others are requeſted to ſtop the horſe or any of the articles, if offered for ſale. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given for the piſtols and ſaddle, &c. belonging to the white horſe, and FIVE DOLLARS for the black horſe, ſaddle, &c. Apply to the printer.

WAS loſt on Friday the 4th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be near the ſtarting poſt, a neat chaſed pinchbeck WATCH, ſingle caſe, maker's name Patron and Co. Geneva. Whoever has found the ſame, and brings it to Benjamin Davis in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward.

N. B. Watchmakers are requeſted to ſtop ſuch a watch, if offered for ſale.

LOST, a double milled drab GREAT COAT, marked on the inſide of the back, T PETERS. Whoever brings it to the owner in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Mr. TOWNE, Philad. July 8.

I FIND in your Evening Poſt, N. 373, an advertiſement ſigned James Reed, Preſident, containing the reaſon of Lieutenant Neilſon's acquittal, viz. That the cheſt of Lieut. Henderſon's, which he was charged with breaking open, was in partnerſhip between them. This, Sir, is utterly falſe, no ſuch thing having been given in evidence to the court-martial; the whole ſeems to be a forgery, as the Preſident's name is Thomas Reed, and not James Reed, as it ſtands in the paper; certainly the Preſident knows his name. The ſentence of the court martial was, that he ſhould make reſtitution to Lieut. Henderſon for what he took out of the cheſt, which he did immediately after. They would not have ordered this, had they looked upon the cheſt as in partnerſhip, ſo that Lieut. Neilſon muſt find ſome other reaſon for his acquittal before he be ſuffered to return to his office on board the Delaware again, or the other officers condeſcend to do duty with him. DANIEL HENDERSON, Lieut.

DESERTED from Capt. William Hornby's company of the Georgia Fourth battalion, on the 18th of June laſt, AUGUSTUS WALBER, a native of Germany, about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, dark brown hair, thin viſage, large noſe, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

ADAM SHRINER, a native of Philadelphia, about twenty-one years of age, five feet ſix inches high, brown complexion, hazel eyes, full eyebrows, brown hair, ſlender made, thin viſage, and by trade a ropemaker.

WILLIAM LEVINGSTON, born at Belfaſt in Ireland, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, and one of his eyes a little winking. He had on a new beaver hat, light coloured coat much worn, and coarſe white cloth breeches.

Whoever takes them up, or either of them, and ſecures them in the jail or workhouſe of the city of Philadelphia, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward for each, and all reaſonable charges. WILLIAM HORNBY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby ſtrictly forbid from harbouring or entertaining ſaid deſerters.

DESERTED from on board the armed ſhip Repulſe, Peter Bruſtar, Eſq. Commander, now lying at Philadelphia, the following perſons, viz. JOHN DUNBAR, a ſeaman, about five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, pretended to be one of thoſe who ran off from the Engliſh, with a boat at Charleſtown.

SAMUEL PRIBLE, a ſeaman, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, appears to have been an officer, as he has on a blue coat faced with red, and an epaulet on one ſhoulder.

JOHN DRIFTS, a ſeaman, a ſhort well ſet little man, about twenty five years of age, is well known in Philadelphia; he ſerved his time in Moore and Furman's employ.

PETER GAIN a French ſailor, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh.

DANIEL HAMIL, a landſman, formerly a carter near the Drawbridge.

BONSEL JAMES, a landſman, a ſhoemaker by trade, about five feet ſeven inches high, and fair complexion.

A reward of TEN DOLLARS each will be given for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid DUNBAR and PRIBLE; and EIGHT DOLLARS for each of the other five.

Philad. July 7, 1777. PETER BRUSSTAR Capt.

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Vol. III.] THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1777. [Num. 376.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 27.

LAST Tueſday Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; was choſen one of the Delegates to repreſent this ſtate in General Congreſs, in the room of George Maſon, Eſq; who has declined his appointment.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Friday, June 20, 1777. Reſolved, That the thanks of this Houſe be given by the Speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; for the faithful ſervices he has rendered his country, in the diſcharge of his duty as one of the Delegates from this ſtate in General Congreſs.

And thereupon Mr. Speaker gave Mr. Lee, he ſtanding up in his place, the thanks of the Houſe, as follow:

"Sir—It is with a particular pleaſure that I obey this command of the Houſe, becauſe it gives me an opportunity, whilſt I am performing an act of duty to them, to perform an act of juſtice to you. Serving with you in Congreſs, and attentively obſerving your conduct there, I thought that you manifeſted in the American cauſe a zeal truly patriotic; and, as far as I could judge, exerted the abilities you are confeſſedly diſtinguiſhed for, to promote the good and proſperity of your own country in particular, and of the United States in general. That the tribute of praiſe deſerved may reward thoſe who do well, and encourage others to follow your example, the Houſe has come to this reſolution:

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Houſe be given by the Speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; for the faithful ſervices he has rendered his country, in the diſcharge of his duty as one of the Delegates from this ſtate in Congreſs.

To which Mr. Lee anſwered.

"Mr. Speaker—I thank the Houſe for this inſtance of candor and juſtice, which I accept the more willingly, as my conſcience informs me it is not undeſerved. I conſider the approbation of my country, Sir, as the higheſt reward for faithful ſervices; and it ſhall be my conſtant care to merit that approbation, by a diligent attention to public duties.

"My thanks are particularly due to you, Sir, for the obliging manner in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify the vote of this Houſe; and I pray you, Sir, to receive my grateful acknowledgments."

In SENATE, June 21, 1777. On a motion made, Reſolved, as a juſt tribute to Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; our worthy Delegate in General Congreſs, that the Speaker be deſired to preſent him the warmeſt thanks of this Houſe for his unwearied diligence and fidelity in diſcharge of that important truſt.

The above reſolve was incloſed in a letter from the Speaker to Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; in anſwer to which the Senate received the following letter, directed to the Speaker.

June 23, 1777.

"Sir,

"As nothing can be more valuable to a citizen than the approbation of his countrymen, ſo I have received, with ſingular pleaſure, the honorable teſtimony that the Houſe of Senators has been pleaſed to give of my conduct in Congreſs, as a Delegate from this commonwealth.

"That community which is willing to acknowledge the fidelity of its ſervants, can never want ſuch as are zealous to promote its beſt intereſt, honeſt and diligent in diſcharge of their duty.

"It ſhall be my care, Sir, to deſerve, on all occaſions of public truſt, the reward that the Honorable Senate have now conferred upon me. I am, with ſentimets of duty and reſpect for the Honorable Houſe, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD HENRY LEE."

THE Managers of the United States Lottery have the pleaſure to acquaint the public that the drawing of the lottery will begin on Monday the 11th of Auguſt next, at the College-hall in this city, and continue from day to day until finiſhed. All perſons therefore deſirous of becoming venturers, are to be ſpeedy in their application for tickets remaining unſold. Philadelphia, July 8, 1777.

All the printers on the continent are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement.

THE Managers of the United States Lottery requeſt the gentlemen who have undertaken the ſale of tickets, in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, to return ſuch tickets as may remain unſold, to the office in Philadelphia by the 11th of Auguſt, the time fixed for drawing the lottery.

JOHN and CHAMLESS HART have for ſale, at their vendue ſtore, a very neat aſſortment of DRY GOODS. Alſo pepper, indigo, a few barrels of turpentine, &c.

N. B. Goods for ſale are received at ſaid ſtore.

TO be SOLD by ROBERT KNOX, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a few pieces of Holland duck, and a few pounds of pound pins. Likewiſe to be ſold, or let out upon ground rent, a few LOTS of GROUND in the Northern Liberties, on Front and Second ſtreets.

WANTED, a WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, either to take a child to nurſe, or to go into a family to nurſe one. She muſt be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a perſon may hear of a place by applying to the printer. July 8.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of very fine PRINTED LINENS, likewiſe a variety of Nankeen waiſtcoat ſhapes and breeches patterns, as neat as any imported from Europe, or elſewhere.

N. B. The beſt price given for any quantity of fine country made linen. JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

JAMES THOMPSON has removed from the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Wilmington, to that well accuſtomed tavern lately kept by William Dibley, and known by the name of the FOUNTAIN TAVERN; and, as he has laid in a good aſſortment of liquors, he hopes to meet with encouragement. JAMES THOMPSON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, February 25.

HIS Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, which arrived at Portſmouth the 23d inſt. has brought from New-York deſpatches from Gen. Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, of which the following is an extract:

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1776.

" I have the honor to incloſe an extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Clinton, containing advice of his being in poſſeſſion of Rhode-Iſland, without any loſs of his Majeſty's troops. The ſeaſon may be found too far advanced for him to proceed to Providence, but, if practicable, I am confident the attempt will be made; the advantages to be derived from this acquiſition are nevertheleſs very important.

In Jerſey, upon the approach of the van of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunſwick by a forced march, on the firſt inſt. the enemy went off precipitately to Princeton; and had they not prevented the paſſage of the Rariton, by breaking a part of Brunſwick bridge, ſo great was the confuſion among them, that their army muſt inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My firſt deſign extending no farther than to get and keep poſſeſſion of Eaſt-Jerſey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunſwick, which occaſioned him to diſcontinue his purſuit; but finding the advantages that might be gained by puſhing on to the Delaware, and the poſſibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunſwick was reinforced, and on the ſixth I joined his Lordſhip with the 4th brigade of Britiſh under the command of Major General Grant.—On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's corps, the guards excepted, who were left at Brunſwick, marched to Princeton, which the enemy had quitted on the ſame day. This corps marched in two diviſions on the 8th; the firſt advancing to Trenton, reached the Delaware ſoon after the enemy's rear guard had croſſed. Their main army, having paſſed the preceding day and night, took poſt on the other ſide of the river.

Lord Cornwallis with the rear diviſion halted at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Coryell's ferry, thirteen miles higher up the Delaware, in ſome expectation of finding boats there and in the neighbourhood, ſufficient to paſs the river; but in this he was diſappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to deſtroy or to ſecure on the ſouth ſide all the boats that could poſſibly be employed for this purpoſe.

The paſſage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his Lordſhip took poſt at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two diviſions remained until the fourteenth, when the weather having become too ſevere to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their reſpective ſtations. The chain, I own, is rather too extenſive; but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and truſting to the almoſt general ſubmiſſion of the country to the ſouthward of this chain, and to the ſtrength of the corps placed in the advanced poſts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect ſecurity.—Lord Cornwallis having deſired to return to Britain, the command in Jerſey is given to Major General Grant, in whoſe approved good conduct I place the greateſt confidence.

I cannot too much commend Lord Cornwallis's good ſervices during this campaign, and particularly the ability and conduct he diſplayed in the purſuit of the enemy from Fort Lee to Trenton, a diſtance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well ſupported by the ardor of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By preſſing the rebels ſo cloſe, they had not time to deſtroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their ſtores; by which a large quantity of proviſions, and plenty of forage, have been ſecured.

During Lord Cornwallis's ſtay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons, from the 16th regiment, was ſent out to gain intelligence of a corps under the command of General Lee, reported to be in Morris county, on their way to croſs the Delaware at Alexandria. Lieut. Col. Harcourt deſired the direction of this detachment, and learning, as he proceeded, the ſituation of this corps, conſiſting of two thouſand men, and of Gen. Lee's head quarters, he contrived, by infinite addreſs and gallantry, to get to his houſe undiſcovered by the guard, ſurrounded it, and, overcoming all their reſiſtance, made the General a priſoner.

Being confident this gallant action will not eſcape his Majeſty's gracious attention, it is needleſs for me to recommend Lieut. Col. Harcourt to the King's notice upon this occaſion.

I muſt alſo mention the ſignal ſervice of Sir William Erſkine, in his department of Quarter-Maſter General, whoſe indefatigable zeal has eminently contrbuted to the ſucceſs of this campaign; nor muſt I omit Major Maitland, of the corps of marines, who has the command of the ſecond battalion of light infantry, in which he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf much to his honor.

The time of ſervice, for which moſt of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their preſent ſtrength, from a review of the lateſt intelligence received, is about eight thouſand on the ſouth ſide of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; five hundred militia embodied in Morris county, New-Jerſey, and about three thouſand at Peek's Kill, North Caſtle, and the ſmaller poſts in this province. Major General Robertſon, who ſerved the campaign by his Majeſty's permiſſion, will return to Britain by the earlieſt opportunity.

LONDON, February 26.

The capture of General Lee muſt greatly accelerate the ruin of the Americans. In the plenitude of their power, and the infancy of the war, they had but three Generals, Montgomery, Lee and Waſhington, who had ſeen ſervice, or knew the art military ſyſtematically; they are now reduced to *one*, and at a time when they are driven out of their principal towns, the credit of their finances impaired, and their General reſources but *few* indeed.

As the public ſeem to be not a little alarmed at the largeneſs of the ſupplies for the next year, together with the great intended increaſe of the civil liſt, a correſpondent has ſent us the following *precedent* for providing for thoſe ſupplies, without being burthenſome to the bulk of the people; who, in the opinion of many cool reaſoners and well affected perſons, are loaded with as many taxes as their fortunes and induſtry can bear.

Precedents for providing for the extraordinary ſupplies of next year, recommended to Parliament.

" In Richard the IId's time, a meſſage being ſent to Parliament, to deſire the ſupplies neceſſary to enable the King to carry on the war." The Parliament gave the following anſwer to the meſſage:

" That there would be no occaſion to *burthen the people with the expence of this war*, for that the King might get money enough from his miniſters for that purpoſe, who were grown immenſely rich, and adviſed the King by all means *to take from them* and *ſpare the people*."—And in another Parliament

of the ſame reign (for Parliaments were then annual) it was then enacted, that the common people ſhould be wholly exempt from paying any tax towards the maintenance of the war; but that all monies raiſed for that purpoſe ſhould be laid upon Dukes, Earls, Barons, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, mitred Abbots, rich Curates, rich Knights and Eſquires.

April 7. Government is now in daily expectations to hear that Philadelphia is in the hands of his Majeſty's troops, as the laſt accounts received, imported that it was the next place they ſhould attack.

JUST publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOHN NORMAN, engraver, at the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets, at Meſſ. Bradford's book ſtore in Market-ſtreet, and at Robert Bell's, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet (price Three Dollars) The THEATRE of WAR in North-America, with a polymetric table ſhewing the diſtances and roads of the principal places, towns, forts, rivers, &c. Being a complete map of the Thirteen United States, divided by different colours, and of all that hath been heretofore comprehended under the name of the Britiſh colonies in North-America.

N. B. This map is engraved from a very late copy done in England on a new and accurate plan, calculated for the uſe of the officers in the Britiſh army.—The American publiſher therefore apprehends that the utility of this map will be equally ſelf evident to all the officers of the Continental army, and to all the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States in America.

TO be SOLD, the time of a SERVANT GIRL who can ſew, waſh, iron, cook, and do all kinds of houſework, and can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a neat PHÆTON with ſteel ſprings, that has ran one ſummer, to go with one or two horſes. Alſo a good HORSE fit for ſaddle or carriage. Likewiſe a good ſecond hand CHAIR. Inquire of the printer.

ELIZABETH WEED, widow of Doctor George Weed, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, has for ſale, at her houſe in Front-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Arch-ſtreet, on the Bankſide, the following medicines of her late huſband's preparation, viz.—The Syrup and Powder for the flux, the Syrup of Balſam for coughs and colds, the Royal Balſam, the Bitter Tincture, the Eſſence of Tar, &c. &c. And as ſhe has his receipts, and been employed theſe ſeveral years paſt in preparing them herſelf, ſhe intends ſtill to continue them for the uſe of the public. Such perſons therefore, as have experienced their good effects heretofore, may depend on being ſupplied with them as uſual, by applying as above. She has alſo for ſale, ſundry patent and ſhop medicines, ointments and ſalves.

WANTED immediately, a virtuous, prudent, and experienced ſingle gentlewoman for a HOUSEKEEPER in of large family; ſhe muſt underſtand good management and œconomy, and the market perfectly well, and muſt have authority ſufficient for to keep the ſervants under her in order and regularity. Such a one will meet with the beſt encouragement by applying to the printer.

N. B. None need apply that is not miſtreſs of the above required qualities.

THOMAS BOWEN, cabinet maker, in Front-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, has a quantity of good ſeaſoned Jamaica MAHOGANY PLANKS, of an exceeding hard quality to diſpoſe of, very ſuitable for fifes, drum ſticks, &c.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania have appointed the ſubſcribers a Committee to ſettle the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety, and have alſo "Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee "be authorized to call for all books, papers, and vouchers "relative to the ſaid accounts; to call upon all perſons whe-"ther in public or private ſtations who have received money, "by order of the above Boards, and have not already ac-"counted for the ſame, to ſettle their accounts; and to re-"ceive from them the ballances (if any) due thereon to this "ſtate; and give receipts; and alſo that the ſaid Com-"mittee be impowered to draw upon the State Treaſurer in "favour of ſuch as have advanced money for this ſtate on "account of the ſaid late Committee or Council of Safety, or "either of them." Therefore, all perſons who have received money by order of the ſaid late Committee and Council of Safety, or either of them, and have not already accounted for the ſame, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts with proper vouchers to ſaid Committee, who will attend for that purpoſe from the 28th day of July to the 16th day of Auguſt next, at their office oppoſite Mr. John Reynold's in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia.

PHILLIP MARSTELLER, CALEB DAVIS, ROBERT LOLLER, MAURICE ROGERS, WILLIAM THORNE, Committee of Aſſembly.

June 10, 1777.

CHOCOLATE in boxes, Weſt-India rum, Barbados ſpirits, whiſky in hogſheads and barrels, and tobacco in hogſheads, to be ſold by Levi Hollingſworth, on Neil's wharf, below the Drawbridge. All perſons indebted to him for the inſpection of flour, are requeſted to pay their accounts. As the trouble of collecting ſuch ſmall accounts is nearly equal to the execution of that office, it is hoped that the gentlemen indebted to him will bring their accounts and money to his ſtore.

DESERTED the 21ſt inſtant, from the Dickinſon armed boat, under my command, a certain JOHN JEFFREYS about four feet ſeven inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, very much marked with the ſmallpox, and ſhort ſtraight brown hair, was born in London, about eighteen years of age, had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown jacket, and blue and white ſtriped trouſers. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and lodges him in any jail in this ſtate, or brings him to me on board ſaid boat, now lying at Fort-Iſland, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges.

June 23. LAUCHLIN M'CLEAN, Capt.

DESERTED from the armed boat Vulture, under my command, JOHN HANLON, about five feet ſix inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black curly hair, and looks much like an Indian. He had on, when he went away, a ſwanſkin jacket, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, his ſhoes tied with ſtrings, and an old ſlouched hat; was ſickly, and left the navy hoſpital on Sunday laſt. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward.

June 25. JACOB HANSE, Capt.

Extracts from the Journals of the Assembly.

[Continued from page 354.]

THE House resumed the consideration of the resolves of Congress of the 27th of May, 1777, respecting the Indians complaint of the white people's seating themselves on the unpurchased lands; and after some debate thereon, the farther consideration was postponed to another day.

Monday, June 9. The Committee appointed to draw up a resolve, impowering the President and Council to negotiate the assignment of the troops of this state to the Congress, in part of the quota to be furnished to the Continental army, made their report in writing, which was read and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolves of the Virginia Assembly, respecting the boundaries between the two states, and after some time spent therein, it was resolved, that Col. Moore, Col. Marsteller, and Mr. Scott be a Committee to prepare an answer to the said resolves.

Tuesday, June 10. It being represented to this House, that it was necessary that another Sub-Lieutenant should be appointed for the city of Philadelphia, it was thereupon resolved unanimously, that William Semple be, and he is hereby appointed a Sub-Lieutenant of the said city of Philadelphia.

General Mifflin desired leave to be introduced into the House, which being done, he informed them, that he had it in charge from his Excellency General Washington, to assure them that it was his firm opinion, that the enemy's army meditated a sudden and immediate attack upon some part of this state, and that he therefore earnestly requested that the militia of this state, and particularly of this city and its neighbourhood, might be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to such parts as may be necessary. It was thereupon ordered, that a Committee wait upon the President and Council, and inform them of the said intelligence, and request them, in the name of this House, to take the most speedy and effectual measures to answer the purposes of his Excellency the General's message, and to frustrate the hostile intentions of the enemy.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee, respecting the assignment of the troops of this state to the Congress; and it was thereupon resolved, that this House do heartily concur with his Excellency the President and Council, that it will be expedient to transfer to the Hon. the Continental Congress, the Pennsylvania State Regiment commanded by Col. Bull, the regiment of artillery commanded by Col. Proctor, and Capt. Pugh's company raised for the purpose of guarding the powder mills; that his Excellency the President and Council be, and they are hereby authorised and impowered to negotiate and settle the said transfer or assignment with the Congress, on such terms and conditions as to them shall seem most proper, so as to have the said troops credited to the quota of the troops to be furnished by this state; and also, that it be recommended to procure Capt. Weaver's company, raised at Lancaster, for the use of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the same account.

Wednesday, June 11. Three petitions from a large number of the inhabitants of the county of York, setting forth their attachment to the present frame of government established in this state; their opinion of those who are endeavouring to overturn it; their resolution to defend it, at the risque of their lives and fortunes; their disapprobation of the measures adopted by some of the inhabitants of the said county who lately assembled at York Town, and praying that the House would firmly and resolutely proceed in the performance of the duties enjoined them by the constitution, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

An address from the inhabitants of the third district of Northampton county, setting forth their resolution to support the civil magistrate in the execution of such wholesome laws as are or should be enacted by the present Assembly, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial signed by a number of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, complaining of "the languor which prevails in every department of this state;" of "their distress on that occasion, owing as they apprehend to the general dislike of the people to the present constitution, and praying the House would call a new Convention, for the purposes of altering or amending it," was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, June 12. The Committee appointed to draw up an answer to the proposals and resolves of the Assembly of Virginia, reported a draught thereof in writing; which, being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, That Col. Moore, Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Scott be a Committee to draw up an address to the good people of this commonwealth, to be bound up with the copies of the constitution ordered to be printed and dispersed throughout the state.

Upon motion, and after considerable time spent in debate, resolved, that this House will recommend it to the inhabitants of this commonwealth, to give their sense on the present dispute respecting the calling a Convention.

On motion the question was put.—"Whether this House will now fix the time and mode of taking the sense of the people on the subject of the said resolve?"—Which was carried in the affirmative, and thereupon ordered, That Mr. Parker, Col. Lollar, Mr. M'Clean, Mr. Whitehill, and Mr. Scott be a Committee to frame a draught of resolves for that purpose, to be reported to the House tomorrow morning; and that it be an instruction to the said Committee, that they insert therein, that the returns of the sense of the people be to the first sitting of the next Assembly.

Friday, June 13. On motion resolved, that Mr. Parker, Col. Coats and Mr. Whitehill, be a Committee to purchase a coach, and present the same to the Honorable Mrs. Washington, the worthy lady of his Excellency General Washington, as a small testimonial of the sense this Assembly have of his great and important services to the American States.

On motion, resolved, that Mr. Shubart, Mr. Hollingshead and Col. Lollar, be added to the Committee appointed by the House on the third day of December last, to settle the accounts of the Associators of this state.

On motion, resolved, that it be recommended to his Excellency the President and Council to issue a proclamation, strictly forbidding all recruiting officers within this state to inlist servants or apprentices, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

Resolved, That no person within this state, who is, by the militia law of this commonwealth, obliged to do or perform any military duties, shall be excused or exempted from such duties, under pretence of his having procured a person to inlist in the Continental army, either for three years or during the war.

Resolved, That this House will, at their next sitting, consider the case of those whose servants and apprentices have been already inlisted.

Saturday, June 14. The Committee appointed to purchase

a coach to be preſented to the Hon. Mrs. Waſhington, reported that they had bought a very elegant one, and, in the name of the Houſe, had preſented it to that lady, by whom it had been politely accepted.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee appointed to frame a draught of reſolves, reſpecting the removal of the inhabitants, &c. of Philadelphia, in caſe the movements of the enemy's army ſhould render ſuch a meaſure neceſſary. (See page 319 of this paper.)

Monday, June 16. On motion reſolved, that all the militiamen of this ſtate, now going into the field, be allowed a gill of rum or whiſky each man per day, over and beſides the rations allowed by Congreſs, and that the Preſident and Council take the proper means for ſupplying the ſame.

On motion reſolved, that this Houſe, in conſideration of the advanced prices of all the neceſſaries of life, will, at their next ſitting, enter into the conſideration of raiſing the daily wages of the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, as well for the time elapſed as for their future ſervices.

On motion, reſolved, that the Preſident and Council be authoriſed and impowered to remove, as they may think proper, all the bells belonging to the ſeveral churches and other public buildings, as alſo the copper and braſs, in this city, to ſome place of ſafety.

Tueſday, June 17. The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee appointed to prepare an Addreſs to the people of this ſtate, to be bound up with the copies of the Conſtitution, and after ſome time ſpent therein the ſame was agreed to in the words following, viz.

To the GOOD PEOPLE of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

OUR attention to the general intereſt of America, and earneſt ſolicitude for the peace, union, and proſperity of our fellow inhabitants of this ſtate, with the difficulties we have had, and may ſtill have to encounter in the diſcharge of the truſt committed to us, render it highly expedient in us at this time to offer ſome matters to you for your ſerious conſideration.

This Houſe, at its firſt meeting, was compoſed of perſons diſagreeing in ſentiment reſpecting ſome uneſſential things; but as an example to the body at large, thoſe matters were laid aſide, leſt the public good ſhould be interrupted; and by eſtabliſhing harmony among ourſelves, we have been enabled, in this time of general commotion, to preſerve that degree of order in the ſtate, without which neither property, liberty, or life can be ſecure.

Our care over the ſtate has been general, and conducted, we truſt, with that degree of impartiality which ought ever to diſtinguiſh public bodies deliberating for the good of the whole. The ſafety of the ſtate has been the object of our meaſures, and we have paſſed ſuch laws as it immediately required: And it is with concern that we are obliged to mention, that the oppoſition carried on againſt the conſtitution formed by the late Convention has been extended to the oppoſing and embarraſſing the execution of ſuch laws as, under *any* form of government, *ought* and muſt be ſupported to preſerve the ſtate from immediate and eminent danger.

A few months will return us as private members into the body of the community; and as we are perſuaded that the real ſtrength and happineſs of government in a free country muſt conſiſt in the harmony and good order of the people, and in their fidelity and diſpoſition to ſupport ſuch wholeſome laws as ſhall or may be enacted, or ſuch neceſſary meaſures as the common good requires to be adopted; we earneſtly exhort you, therefore, to cultivate a friendly diſpoſition towards each other; and that, in your future deliberations reſpecting the Conſtitution, you would in no inſtance relax in your duty as fellow citizens, or imprudently make oppoſition to thoſe laws which your own preſervation requires to be ſupported. General ſuſpicions of an internal and treacherous enemy, and a juſt indignation againſt an external and cruel one, have ſo galled the minds and ripened the apprehenſions of the community, that, unleſs nicely watched, there is a danger of their fixing where they ought not, and producing by that means a deſtructive diviſion among yourſelves, which neither the arts nor arms of the enemy have hetherto been able to effect.

We have directed copies of the Conſtitution in Engliſh and German to be ſent to the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, for the peruſal of their inhabitants; and though this Houſe cannot, conſiſtent with their duty, make a party in the diſpute, yet we earneſtly recommend it to you to read it for yourſelves with care and attention, and to remember that when an appeal is made to you in the matter, the fault will be yours, ſhould your determination be injudicious.

Memorials ſigned by ſundry perſons, inhabitants of this ſtate, have been preſented to and received by us, requeſting that "We would immediately recommend the election of a new Convention," and among the reaſons therein aſſigned is "the general diſlike expreſſed by the people at large to the Conſtitution." But as the number of ſubſcribers to the ſaid memorials are vaſtly ſhort of a majority of the good people of this ſtate, and as we have received petitions from a much greater number in favour of the Conſtitution, we cannot think it juſtifiable in us to comply with the ſaid requeſt. But as it always has been, and ſtill continues to be, the earneſt deſire of this Houſe to promote the peace and happineſs, and to increaſe and ſtrengthen the union of the people by removing every poſſible cauſe of diſcontent; and as the ſenſe of the majority of the ſtate ought always to be the governing

your judgments. Conſider all men as your brethren, the offſpring of the ſame heavenly Father, and act by all as you would wiſh to be acted by. Shew that you ſeek not yourſelves, but the good of your country, and may He, who alone has dominion over the paſſions and underſtandings of men, enlighten and direct you aright, that poſterity may bleſs God for the wiſdom of their anceſtors. And that you may be timely acquainted with the manner in which we propoſe taking your ſentiments on the matter, we have ſubjoined the reſolutions entered into on the occaſion.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA.

A plan will ſpeedily be laid before the public for aſſiſting the magiſtrates in puniſhing or obliging to TAKE the OATH of ALLEGIANCE, and DO THEIR DUTY, ſuch ſecret or open enemies as are or may be aſſiſting in injuring our cauſe, or withholding themſelves from the oppoſition, under PRETENDED SCRUPLES about INDEPENDANCE. It is hoped all the real Whigs will take the pains to digeſt their thoughts well on the occaſion, that when meaſures are taken, they may be effectual.

By accounts from Canada, we learn that the enemy will be able to do very little this campaign, as they have ſcarce men ſufficient to garriſon Quebec, Montreal, Chamblee, St. John's, &c. againſt the Canadians, whom they very much diſtruſt, and accuſe of burning their ſtores the laſt winter.—That they are ſhort of proviſions, and that the Indians have laid down the hatchet and gone home.

Extract of a letter from Morriſtown, July 5.

"The Britiſh army burnt, ſtripped and deſtroyed all as they went along. Women and children were left without food to eat, or raiment to put on. Three hundred barrels of flour were ſent down towards Weſtfield and Aſh Swamp, by order of his Excellency, to be diſtributed among the poor ſufferers. The enemy even deſtroyed all the bibles and books of divinity they came acroſs: this I aſſert as a fact."

WHEREAS *a certain* William Howe, *alias* General Howe, *alias* Sir William, *alias* any thing *or* nothing, *has lately gone off greatly in debt to ſundry perſons in New-Jerſey and other parts of the Continent, and has not left wherewithal to make payment for the ſame; this is therefore to caution all perſons not to truſt him on any account, as they will certainly loſe their money. Said* Howe *is charged with having, in company with one* Cornwallis *not yet taken, broke into ſeveral houſes in New-Jerſey, and ſtolen and carried off many valuable effects; likewiſe with being concerned in counterfeiting the currency of this Continent, and of having ſtarved to death ſeveral good ſubjects of theſe ſtates, while he was chief Jailor at New-York. He is a very ill looking fellow, and is an indented ſervant to a certain* George Whelp, *alias* Guelph, *alias* King George.

Whoever will ſecure ſaid Howe in any of the jails of this Continent, or will give notice where he is to the American army, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

N. B. *He was lately ſeen ſkulking about Amboy, Weſtfield, and Spank Town in the Jerſies, and has not ſince been heard of. Should he attempt to practiſe his villanies in this city, 'tis hoped all perſons will be on their guard to apprehend him.*

Philadelphia, July 10, 1777.

HAVING received no ſatisfaction for the inſults and injuries my father and I received on the evening of the fourth inſtant, as related in my advertiſement publiſhed the next day, I think it a duty I owe the community, as well as myſelf, to perform my engagement, without farther delay, of pointing out, by *name* and *title* the *nocturnal inſurgents*, who were concerned in the violences of which I have complained:—I do therefore hereby give public notice, that the *perſonages* whom I have heretofore, with *tenderneſs*, HINTED at, are JAMES MEASE, Eſq; Clothier-General,
RICHARD PETERS, Eſq; Secretary at War, and
———— ————*.

I now ſubmit the conduct of theſe *worthies* to the conſideration of my candid fellow citizens, hoping that ſuch ſpecimens of *patriotiſm* will not be thought precedents worthy of imitation. DANIEL HUMPHREYS.

* *The third perſon has been with honor acquitted.*

THE keepers of public houſes in this city are hereby requeſted to diſcharge their exciſe that is due at my office before the city court, which is to be held the 21ſt inſt. as they cannot be recommended for a licence without ſuch payment being made; and the retailers of ſpirituous liquors are hereby notified to make their entry agreeable to law, or elſe ————.

July 6. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

THOMAS THORNELY, Tailor, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he is moved from Front-ſtreet to Cheſnut-ſtreet, three doors below the White-horſe and Fountain, where he carries on his buſineſs extenſively, and hopes to merit the approbation of all who pleaſe to favour him with their commands. He returns his ſincere thanks to all who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame, as it will always be his ſtudy to pleaſe his employers.

Said Thornely has for ſale a few pieces of Nankeens, white corded dimity, white Ruſſia drilling, ſtamped jacket patterns, tailors thread of all colours, ſewing ſilk, &c. all which he intends to ſell (for caſh only) as low as the circumſtances of the times will admit.

Mr. TOWNE, Philad. July 9, 1777.

I HAVE obſerved, in your Evening Poſt No. 375, a letter ſigned DANIEL HENDERSON, Lieut. in which are contained ſeveral inſinuations to the prejudice of my character.

He ſeems to take great advantage of an inadvertence and miſtake of mine in mentioning the name of JAMES inſtead of THOMAS READ, Preſident of the court-martial which acquitted me of his charge againſt me in your paper, No. 373; how far this may be conſtrued into a forgery, as he inſinuates, I leave to men of reaſon and candour to judge.

He ſays that adverti ſement contained the reaſon of my acquittal, viz. "That the cheſt of Lieut. Henderſon's, which he was charged with breaking open, was in partnerſhip between them," this he ſays is utterly falſe, no ſuch thing having been given in evidence to the court-martial. What his definition of evidence may be, I cannot determine, yet I am ſure that, by my aſſertion, as well as his own confeſſion to the court-martial, it did appear (what was the real truth) that we had agreed to be jointly concerned in all the neceſſary ſea ſtores in ſaid cheſt, except only the rum or ſpirits.

In my own juſtification I will beg leave to lay before the public a true and impartial relation of the whole tranſaction. —On the morning of the 25th ult. I expected to be viſited on board the Delaware by ſome gentlemen officers from the fort, and being deſirous of preparing ſomething for their reception, Lieut. Henderſon being then abſent, and having with him the key of his cheſt, I deſired Patrick Clinton to open it, telling him at the ſame time, that any damage he may do to it, or any thing I ſhould take out of it not my own, I would ſatisfy Lieut. Henderſon for; this I confeſs was taking a liberty; yet ſuch as I thought was not inconſiſtent with the freedom of acquaintance, meſſmates, and brother officers; and am of opinion cannot, with juſtice, be conſtrued into a deſign of theft or fraud.

That the matter appeared ſo to the Honorable court-martial, will appear by their certificate to me, a copy of which I here ſubjoin, and do imagine I am not under the neceſſity of giving any other reaſon for my acquittal. Upon the whole, I look upon it as a mean, low, and baſe attempt, to take the advantage of endeavouring to ſcandalize a man's character for that which at worſt was but an imprudent freedom, and not meant to injure Lieut. Henderſon, or any other perſon.

ALEXANDER NEILSON.

Copy of the certificate.

PRISONER,

Alexander Neilſon, Lieutenant of marines on board the Delaware, ſtands indicted before this Hon. Court, for hiring Patrick Clinton to pick the lock of Daniel Henderſon's, firſt Lieutenant of marines, cheſt, and taking ſome rum out of it, and to defraud ſaid Henderſon.

This is to certify that Alexander Neilſon, by the above court, was cleared.

June 28. THOMAS READ, Preſident.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber in Strawberry-alley, at the ſign of the Horſe and Groom, about two weeks ago, on a market day, a SORREL COLT with ſome natural marks, and about one year old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

Philad. July 10. PETER WILTBERGER.

TWO thouſand acres of valuable LAND on the waters of Conemaugh in Bedford county, to be SOLD. Inquire of the printer. June 10.

TO be SOLD, a valuable HOUSE and IMPROVEMENTS in the town of Carliſle. The lot extends one hundred and twenty feet on the main ſtreet, and two hundred and forty on a croſs ſtreet. Beſides the principal houſe, there are a ſmall dwellinghouſe, coachhouſe, barn, ſtables, cowhouſe, ſmokehouſe, and granery, moſt of them lately built, and all in good repair.

Alſo a FARM on Canedoguinet creek, two miles from Carliſle, containing near five hundred acres. There are cleared about forty acres of meadow of excellent quality, two hundred acres of upland, and more meadow may be made.

Alſo a TRACT of LAND containing two thouſand ſix hundred and forty acres, and the uſual allowance, ſituate on Black Legs creek, in the county of Weſtmoreland. It is warranted, ſurveyed, and returned.

The titles to the premiſes are indiſputable. For particulars inquire of Mr. Lewis Weiſs in Philadelphia, and Mr. John Pollock in Carliſle.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet, the ſeventh inſtant, a broad ſet middle ſized red milch COW, about nine years old, with white face, and about an inch cut off each of her horns. Whoever brings the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

Philad. July 10, 1777. MARK FREEMAN.

A FEW dozen of MILLSAWS, together with a quantity of HANDSAWS, and CROSSCUT SAWS, to be SOLD. Inquire of the printer.

WAS found near the courthouſe, on Tueſday the ſecond day of this inſtant, a GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. The owner, applying to Benjamin Paſchall, Juſtice of the Peace, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

RAN away from Chatham ropeyard in Southwark, the 24th of laſt month, a Negro fellow named CHARLES BASH, country born, about thirty-ſeven years of age, five feet ten inches high, well made, remarkable active, flat faced, and a ſcar acroſs his noſe. He had on when he went away, a white ſhort coat, brown linen waiſtcoat without ſleeves or ſkirts, white linen ſhirt, oznabrng trouſers, long and narrow thread ſtockings, ſhort quartered ſhoes with pinchbeck buckles, and an old felt hat. It is ſuſpected he is ſculking in the neighbourhood where the gallies lay, as he is acquainted with ſeveral of the men belonging to them. TEN DOLLARS reward ſhall be given to whoever will bring the ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

July 6, 1777. SAMUEL INGLES.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for their paſt favours and cuſtom, and hopes, by aſſiduity and attention, ever to merit a continuance, being determined to ſerve them in the beſt manner in his power. But as the ſtate of the times are ſuch that goods can only be purchaſed for ready money, he truſts that gentlemen will particularly attend to this circumſtance, and pay on delivery. This conſideration induces him to requeſt all indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled and paid off. JOHN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD by JONAS PHILLIPS, at his ſtore the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of checks, camblets, cotton caps, twiſts, threads, Indian wampum and beads, goloſhoes, pattens, beſt propatria writing paper, Muſcovado ſugar, Carolina indigo, cloves and cinnamon, &c.

The ſaid Phillips acquaints his friends and cuſtomers that he buys and ſells goods on commiſſion, either wet or dry, grocery, &c. free of ſtorage, if the goods are ſold. Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to ſend their goods for ſale, may depend of a ſpeedy return of the caſh, with aſſurance of his diligence, integrity, and ſecreſy. He returns his unfeigned acknowledgement and thanks to his friends who were pleaſed to employ him with the ſale of their goods, and ſolicits their favour again, whenever they have goods to diſpoſe of.

N. B. Caſh will be advanced on goods if required.

Philad. June 26.

ROBERT APPLEBY hath removed from Cheſnut-ſtreet to the corner of Market and Third ſtreets, where he hath for ſale the following articles, viz. bottled porter, beer and cyder by the groſs or dozen, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, Geneva and whiſky by the barrel or gallon, Madeira and Mountain wines, vinegar, chocolate, cotton, corded dimity, &c.

WANTED a number of ARTIFICERS, to ſerve in the Continental factory under the direction of Col. Benjamin Flower, C. G. M. ſtores. Such as carpenters, blackſmiths, wheelwrights, nailors, armourers, turners, blower and ſtrikers, &c. who have a mind to enter into the ſervice, ſhall have good encouragement, and be informed of particulars, by applying to me at my houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, or at ſaid factory now carrying on at Mr. Wharton's wharf, near the Swedes church.

DAVID PANCOAST, Captain of Artillery Artificers.

Mountholly, in New-Jerſey, June 23, 1777.

WANTED at Batſto and Mountholly IRON-WORKS, a number of labourers, colliers, nailers, and two or three experienced forgemen, to whom conſtant employ and the beſt wages will be given.—Four ſhillings per cord will be paid for cutting pine and maple wood. For farther information apply to Mr. William Cox at Col. Cox's counting-houſe in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to Mr. Joſeph Ball, manager, at Batſto, or to the ſubſcriber at Mountholly.

RICHARD PRICE.

N. B. The workmen at theſe works are, by a law of this ſtate, exempt from military duty.

DESERTED from a corps of Partiſans commanded by Colonel Armand, a ſoldier named Piere Dugouquet, about five feet three inches high, brown complexion, black ſhort hair, a well looking man; he had on, when he went away, an olive coloured coatee or jacket, brown breeches, yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and hat almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward.

DANIEL DUCHEMIN, Lieut.

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE, jun. plane maker in Spruce-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, near the Draw-bridge, has on hand a large aſſortment of finiſhed planes to diſpoſe of. Likewiſe a quantity of good ſeaſoned beech ſcantling, plank and cliſt ſtuff. June 23.

KEYSER's famous PILLS, ſo well known all over Europe, and in this and the neighbouring ſtates, for their ſuperior efficacy and peculiar mildneſs, in perfectly eradicating every degree of a certain diſeaſe, without the leaſt trouble or confinement, alſo the rheumatiſm cured by theſe famous pills, are ſelling at twelve ſhillings and ſixpence, twenty-five ſhillings, and fifty ſhillings a box, by NICHOLAS BROOKS, at his dry goods, picture, and jeweller ſhop in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Blackhorſe alley; at which place may be had Maredant's drops, Dr. Ryan's incomparable worm deſtroying ſugar plumos, neceſſary to be kept in all families, with full directions for their uſe; many thouſands have been cured by theſe famous plumbs in this country, Great-Britain and Ireland; they likewiſe cure whooping or chin coughs and agues. Likewiſe Harlem oil, Anderſon's or Scotch pills, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Britiſh oil, tooth powder, Dr. Balderſon's worm cakes, Hungarian balſamic oil, or the gripple curing oil, Hooper's female pills, Hill's balſam of honey, Turlington's balſam of life, and Stoughton's bitters. Alſo a ſilver hilted ſword, a good teleſcope, the violet Straſburgh ſnuff, beſt Roman fiddle ſtrings, an aſſortment of muſic in books and ſheets, green and white temple ſpectacles, &c.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers on Tueſday night, the 24th of June, the following goods, viz. One feather bed, one roſe blanket, one black broadcloth coat, a blue broadcloth cloke, a pair of black barragan breeches, a lawn gown, a good hay fork, and the following books: Harvey's dialogues, vol. I. Marſhall's goſpel myſtery, Faunche's free thoughts, Bunyan's two covenants, Stennet on baptiſm, a diſcourſe on the new birth, Young Man's Companion, and Taylor's comment on Titus.

The thief is an Iriſhman, a weaver by trade, and calls himſelf William Levingſton, has a down look, and one eye a little winking, about five feet eight inches high; he had on a new beaver hat, a light coloured coat much worn, and coarſe white cloth breeches. Whoever takes ſaid thief and goods, and ſecures him in any priſon, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH BULL, HENRY WOODROW, N. Liberties.

A Few hogſheads of choice old Jamaica SPIRITS, Weſt-India and Philadelphia RUM, and excellent PEACH BRANDY, to be ſold by William Sheaff, at the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets.

LAST night, or the night before, was BROKE OPEN, a houſe belonging to the ſubſcriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, out of which were ſtolen a feather bed pieced with ticken of a different ſtripe, a ſmall matraſs, ſacking bottom and cord, ſome pewter, ſtone diſhes and plates, an axe quite new, with ſome ſmall articles not particularly remembered. Whoever diſcovers the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall have Five Pounds reward.

Philad. June 24, 1777. T. FRANCIS.

CAME to George Gray's ferry, about two weeks ago, a brindled COW that gives a ſmall quantity of milk. She ſwam Schuylkill. The owner is deſired to deſcribe her marks, pay charges, and take her away. June 30.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1777. [Num. 377.

The Trial of the DUTCHESS of KINGSTON, continued from page 196.

GREAT ſtreſs had been laid, and ſeveral caſes cited, he obſerved, to ſhew on the third head, that parties in the ſuit were not only bound themſelves by determinations of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, but that ſentences pronounced in that court, were concluſive on all other perſons whatſoever. This he inſiſted was not the caſe in a ſingle inſtance. The great numbers of authorities cited in ſupport of this doctrine amounted to no more than this, that parties ſhall not avail themſelves of their own fraudulent and corrupt acts, and that thoſe ſolely claiming under them ſhall be bound by the act of the perſon under whom they claim. But as to third parties no way concerned in the cauſe, neither deriving a direct nor qualified intereſt, there was not the moſt diſtant colour, or pretence for ſaying that they could be bound by an act, to which neither perſonally, nor by repreſentation, they gave their conſent or approbation. Conſequently to ſuppoſe, that any other perſon was bound by the acts of the priſoner, and the other perſons concerned in obtaining the ſentence now pleaded in bar, was ſuch a ſoleciſm in law and common ſenſe, as he did not believe it poſſible to enter into the mind of man to conceive.

He ſpoke in a very pointed manner to the caſe alluded to relative to the forgery of the will, and the obtaining of the probate, and held out in a very ridiculous light that matter in which it appeared that the man, who was arraigned for the forgery, had forged the will of a woman then living, and, by obtaining letters of adminiſtration, got poſſeſſion of ſome ſtock belonging to the pretended deceaſed. The woman, who had been thus robbed, proſecuted the robber; and this was one of the chief caſes relied on by the gentlemen on the other ſide: It was, to be ſure, a curious one; the living woman was to come into court, to give evidence that ſhe was really alive. If this was the concluſive juriſdiction of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, and this the doctrine raiſed on it in our courts of criminal judicature, he could not help recommending it very ſeriouſly to their Lordſhips conſideration; for he hoped their Lordſhips would take particular notice of it.

He next entered into a long examination of the concluſive juriſdiction of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, and of ſuits of jactitation; and ſhewed that the latter bore no more relation to their proceedings on cauſes in which they proceeded to judgment, than any two things in the world, however different. In this part of his argument he was extremely jocular, if the juriſdiction of the Eccleſiaſtical Court was final and ultimately concluſive to the extent contended for, he endeavoured to ſhew, by conſequence, that a man marrying at twenty-one might, by the time he attained the age of thirty-five, have ſeventy-five wives living at the ſame time, and yet defy the whole power and force of any court or courts of criminal juriſdiction in the kingdom.

Mr. Dunning ſpoke on the ſame ſide. He contended that the plea in bar could not be received, unleſs the priſoner choſe intirely to reſt her cauſe on it. It was a plea of confeſſion; if, therefore, it could properly be entertained at all, it was only for the purpoſe of determining the fact as well as the law. He was very full beſides upon every leading head of the whole argument, and relied much on the conſtruction of the ſtatute, inſiſting that the ſentence on a ſuit of jactitation by no means came up to the exception of the ſtatute, which was a ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, declaring the marriage null and of no effect. The preſent ſentence only related to a cauſe of jactitation, conſequently it did not come within the words or conſtruction of the ſtatute.

Dr. Harris, on behalf of the proſecution, cloſed the replication; his arguments were chiefly directed in anſwer to thoſe made uſe of by the civilians on the other ſide.

The Lord High Steward called upon Mr. Wallace, the learned counſel on the part of the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, to make his reply. But ſome Lords moving for adjournment, the ſame was agreed to.

Friday, April 19. This day, about eleven o'clock, the Lords being ſeated, and the Dutcheſs of Kingſton brought to the bar, the Lord High Steward called upon Mr. Wallace to reply in defence of the priſoner, when Lord Ravenſworth got up.

Lord Ravenſworth. My Lords, I beg leave to propoſe a queſtion to the counſel at the bar, previous to going farther into this cauſe.—Is the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court final and concluſive in this inſtance, or not?

Lord Mansfield. If the Noble Lord means—Is there any precedent for ſetting aſide ſuch deciſion? There certainly is not:—As to his Lordſhip's other queſtion, it has been theſe three days, and now *is*, the ſubject of debate amongſt the counſel at the bar.

Mr. Wallace was then called upon again for his reply, which he immediately entering upon, took a more enlarged view of the queſtion than he had hitherto done, in the courſe of which he firmly eſtabliſhed all his former caſes, combated thoſe of his learned brethren on the other ſide, and ſtarted ſome others, which he laid down as the law of the land, and therefore weighty and incontrovertible.

He retorted pretty ſeverely on the Attorney, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Dunning, either for their miſconception or miſrepreſentation of the caſes he had quoted. And having thus cleared his way, he began to cite ſome farther caſes (in ſupport of the priſoner's plea) of the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court being admitted as evidence in the Temporal Courts. The moſt ſtriking was that of Mr. Thomas Hervey, who being ſued for a debt contracted by his wife for neceſſaries, joined iſſue, and had a verdict given againſt him. He now ſued for, and obtained a jactitation of marriage in the Spiritual Court; ſoon after which another of his wife's creditors brought an action againſt him for the recovery of his debt contracted ſince he had avowedly declined cohabiting with her; upon this in a trial at bar, the Judge, without heſitation, admitted the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court as evidence, and the plaintiff was nonſuited.

Earl Carliſle. Was this whilſt any ſuit was depending in the Eccleſiaſtical Court?

Mr. Wallace. No, my Lords, I am pretty confident there was none at that time.

Among others, he quoted the caſe of Muilman and Con. Phillips, in ſupport of his arguments, which were in general maſterly and clear.—As to the matter of colluſion and fraud, which the gentlemen on the other ſide dwelt ſo much upon, he averred the Spiritual Court was always open to redreſs any ſuch, whenever it was made appear;—and as for that court ſetting itſelf up as *paramount* to all other authority, it was not without its appeals from it; as was evident from various commiſſions that have paſſed for that purpoſe; all he contended for was, that its deciſions were ſo far final and concluſive as not to be wantonly diſſolved by the will of any Temporal Court whatever.

Dr. Calvert, being now called upon, ſpoke laſt in reply, going over the old grounds, in ſupport of the power of the Spiritual Court; ſet their Lordſhips right reſpecting an improper, though the counſel might deem it a humorous, ſtate of the effect of *probats*; he aſſured their Lordſhips, that ſo far from perſiſting in the validity of a *probat*, when a will was found to be forged, it was inſtantly deprived of all virtue on the diſcovery, and wholly eraſed out of the records.

Earl Effingham. Is it eraſed by any judicial authority?

Dr. Calvert. I believe it is done by proper officers, who have ſufficient authority for ſo doing.

The Doctor concluded his arguments as before, inſiſting upon the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court being a legal plea in bar to their Lordſhips hearing evidence againſt the priſoner at the bar.

The counſel for the priſoner having thus finiſhed their reply, Lord Gower moved for the Lords to adjourn to the chamber of Parliament, and for her Grace to have permiſſion to withdraw into her room till the Houſe returned into Court.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, April 14.

IT is generally believed that Parliament will not be prorogued till Thurſday the firſt of June.

April 26. In purſuance of an act of Parliament made in the preſent year of his Majeſty's reign, intitled "An act to "empower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons charged "with or ſuſpected of the crime of high treaſon, committed "in any of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, "or on the high ſeas, or of the crime of piracy;" the King has been pleaſed, by warrants under his royal ſign manual, to appoint a certain meſſuage or building called Forton, on the Goſport ſide of Portſmouth harbour, in the pariſh of Alverſtoke, in the county of Southampton, and alſo a certain meſſuage or building called Old Mill priſon, ſituated in the borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, to be places of confinement for ſuch priſoners.

May 1. Yeſterday his Majeſty was pleaſed to promote the following Captains of the navy to the rank of Rear Admiral, viz. Capt. George M'Kenzie, Capt. Matthew Barton, and Sir Peter Parker.

May 2. A motion was made yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill for the better ſupply of marines and ſeamen.

Yeſterday the bill for allowing a drawback upon teas exported to Ireland, was read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Commons, and committed for Tueſday next.

The Emperor's journey to France puzzels many politicians. The diviſion of Poland followed his interview with the King of Pruſſia, and he is known to be the laſt Prince to make a journey of this ſort for mere amuſement or pleaſure. It certainly has ſome great object, which will come to light, when the immenſe armies on foot now, and raiſing in almoſt every part of Europe, are in motion. It is thought in Holland, that two great ſchemes are in agitation; firſt, the diviſion of Italy, between the Emperor and the Houſe of Bourbon; and ſecondly, the driving the Turks out of Europe, in conjunction with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, neither of which can be eaſily effected without the acquieſcence of France.

Great quantities of military ſtores are preparing at the Tower for North-America.

A draught is ordered to be made from the regiments of infantry in Great-Britain, and alſo from Ireland, to be ſent to America; and recruiting parties are already gone out in order to ſupply their vacancies.

Letters from Stockholm adviſe that the King of Sweden has lately been informed, by a letter from a nobleman in Hanover, that there is now living in that electorate, a lady deſcended from the Great Guſtavus Adolphus, who was in the moſt indigent circumſtances. The letter was accompanied with the moſt authentic vouchers of the fact. In conſequence of which the King tranſmitted five hundred ducats to the nobleman, with a promiſe of providing for the lady, deſcended from ſo reſpectable a houſe as that of Vaſa, in a manner ſuitable to her rank.

May 6. Orders are given for the apartments of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland in the ſtable yard, St. James's, to be got ready for the reception of his Imperial Highneſs the Emperor of Germany, who travels under the title of Count Faulkenſtein.

Extract of a letter from Madraſs, dated Auguſt 21, 1776.

"The trade of India is almoſt engroſſed by the French, to our very great prejudice. A french ſixty gun ſhip is now delivering her cargo, valued at ſixty-five thouſand pounds, and there remains on board her as much copper as coſt twenty thouſand pounds, which Lord Pigot would not ſuffer them to land. A twenty gun ſhip ſailed yeſterday that had been delivered here. Theſe ſhips were conſigned to Meſſ. De Caſtro and De Fries, by gentlemen in Europe, whom they have commiſſioned to ſend them."

COPPERAS of a very good quality, to be ſold by Benjamin Town, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the Coffee-houſe.

N. B. He gives the beſt price for old copper, braſs, pewter, and lead.

TO be SOLD, four hundred and fifty HEAD of CATTLE, two miles from Cheſter, on the Philadelphia road. For terms of ſale apply to Alexander Kidd, who will give attendance at Mr. Kirl's, tavern keeper in Cheſter, or where the cattle are.

N. B. Attendance will be given from Thurſday the 17th inſtant to Wedneſday the 23d. At the ſame place will be ſold a WAGGON, GEARS, and four HORSES. July 12.

DESERTED from the Continental ſhip Champion, under my command, a certain PETER BOMMONT, a Frenchman born, and calls himſelf a Doctor, about five feet three inches high. He had on a blue coat turned up with white, a ſmall gold laced hat, the remainder of his apparel unknown, ſpeaks but indifferent Engliſh, chunky, fat, and pockmarked. Whoever ſecures and delivers him at the Bird in Hand wharf, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Philad. July 12. JAMES JOSIAH.

PHILADELPHIA.

By late advices from New-York, we hear the Heſſian and Britiſh troops are upon ſuch bad terms that the former have poſitively refuſed to do duty with the latter. And that Gen. Heiſter is gone or going to Europe, being himſelf greatly diſguſted.

General Clinton arrived at New-York laſt Saturday, but without any troops, nor can it be diſcovered that any more is expected than the four hundred, ſome of whom are foreigners, which have already arrived.

Extract of a letter from camp near Morriſtown, July 10, 1777.

"We remain here to obſerve the enemy's motions, and take our meaſures accordingly. Our troops are healthy, and can, with infinite ſatisfaction, aſſure you that the ſpirit of ſubordination and diſcipline makes great and daily advances among us. I had almoſt forgot to mention that our brigade was juſt in the rear of the Britiſh army, during part of their late excurſion into Jerſey, and do aſſure you that till then I had no idea of the inhumanity and acts of cruelty theſe people can be guilty of. Barbarity, and the moſt wanton deſtruction of private property, marked their footſteps throughout their whole tour; were I to attempt deſcending to particulars, it would far exceed the bounds of a letter."

The following *exaggerated* account is taken from a New-York paper of July 3.

On the morning of the 25th ult. about one o'clock, his Excellency General Sir William Howe marched out of Amboy with part of the army under his command. The diviſion under the direction of Lord Cornwallis fell in with a body of about 3000 of the rebel army near Bonham town, which his Lordſhip ſoon put to flight, killed about one hundred, and took ſeventy priſoners, with three pieces of cannon. The priſoners and cannon were brought to this city laſt Sunday morning.

A Publication having appeared in the laſt Evening Poſt (and that before any private application was made for redreſs of any ſuppoſed injury) againſt me, which I aver to be falſe, and as I will not trouble the public or myſelf with a newſpaper diſcuſſion of a matter which I believe to be fomented by ſome diſaffected perſons who have ſelected, as the objects of their reſentment, two perſons holding public ſtations under Congreſs, and have worked upon the paſſions of a young man, as I am informed, well affected to the cauſe, thereby the better to cover their malicious deſigns. I hereby call upon him to prove, by credible witneſſes, before any magiſtrates of this city, before whom I will appear, that I had any concern in a knowledge of the injuries he complains of as done to the perſon or property of himſelf or his father, which if he does not do, he will be conſidered by the impartial public, as I know him now to be, the publiſher of a falſe and ſcandalous aſſertion.

July 11th, 1777. RICHARD PETERS.

Princeton, July 10, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that the COLLEGE of New-Jerſey was opened on Tueſday the eighth inſtant. It is therefore requeſted that the undergraduates would repair to Princeton immediately, taking care to provide themſelves with books, as none are to be had there.

JOHN WETHERSPOON.

TO be SOLD, a large genteel CHAIR HORSE. Inquire of William Sitgreaves in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1777.

ON Monday next, the 14th inſtant, at nine o'clock in the morning, will be ſold by public vendue, at the houſe of Richard Yorke, the upper end of Market-ſtreet, near Eighth-ſtreet, a variety of neat HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE, among which are feather beds and bedding, ſacking bottom bedſteads, looking-glaſſes, mahogany and walnut tables and chairs, braſs candleſticks, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a ſtrong WAGGON and gears for ſeven horſes.

N. B. The goods muſt peremptorily be paid for at the time of ſale, without diſtinction of perſons.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of elegant PRINTED LINENS, ſingle and double purples. Likewiſe a variety of ſpotted waiſtcoat ſhapes and breeches patterns, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

A SCHOOL to teach READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC, is kept by JOHN POTTS in Shippen-ſtreet, Southwark, nearly oppoſite William Drewry's, where all thoſe that pleaſe to favor him with the tuition of their children, may reſt aſſured he will do his beſt to give them ſatisfaction.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ISRAEL MUSGRAVE, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment to Rachael Muſgrave, adminiſtratrix, at Rachael M'Cullock's in Market-ſtreet. Philad. July 1.

WAS loſt yeſterday afternoon, on the Moyamenſing road, betwixt John Everly's and Market-ſtreet, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Alexander Warfield, London, a china dial plate, No. 3953, ſilver ſeal with C M in a cypher upon it, and a ſteel chain. Whoever has found ſaid watch, and brings it to the printer, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward.

RAN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, living at Pennſgrove forge, ſix miles from Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, an Engliſh ſervant lad named JOHN NORMAN, about twenty years of age, five feet high, remarkably thick for his height, and dark brown hair. He had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trouſers, ſhort ſtriped linſey jacket without ſleeves, old hat, and half worn ſtrong ſhoes. He has worked in a forge about three years, and is what is called a very good half bloomer. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and lodges him in any jail, or ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward and reaſonable charges.

July 7. W. TWADDELL.

THE public are hereby forbid to truſt the ſubſcriber's wife, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

July 12. LAZARUS LEVI.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN DERRY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved; and all thoſe who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call and pay the ſame to Hannah Derry, executrix, and William Beaven, executor. June 12.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. the corner of Blackhorſe-alley, Front-ſtreet,

RURAL OECONOMY,

Or ESSAYS on the

PRACTICAL PARTS of HUSBANDRY.

Deſigned to explain ſeveral of the moſt important methods of conducting FARMS of various kinds, including many uſeful hints to gentlemen farmers relative to the œconomical management of their buſineſs.

Containing, among other inquiries,

Of that proportioned farm which is, of all others, the moſt profitable.

Of the beſt method of conducting farms that conſiſt all of graſs, or all of arable land.

Of the means of keeping, the year round, the moſt cattle on a given quantity of land.

Conſiderations on the œconomical conduct of gentlemen farmers.

Of the cheapeſt way of manuring land.

Of the comparative profit of farming different ſoils.

Of the new huſbandry.

Of experimental agriculture.

Of the management of borders of arable fields.

Of periodical publications concerning rural œconomies.

To which is added,

THE RURAL SOCRATES, being Memoirs of a Country Philoſopher.

Hoc *opus*, hoc *ſtudium*, parvi properemus et ampli;
Si *patriæ* volumus ſi nobis vivere cari.

In the courſe of the above inquiries are given inſtructions for the management of the dairy, the beſt method of raiſing turnips, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, &c. &c.

The Marquis de Mirabeau, in a letter to the tranſlator of The Rural Socrates, dated Paris, Nov. 8, 1762, ſpeaking of this work ſays, "Let me aſſure you that I conſider it as one "of the moſt uſeful books that ever was publiſhed. It con-"tains the theory and practice of the moſt rational and in-"telligent huſbandry; the moſt noble and comprehenſive "philoſophy; the moſt ſincere and elevated piety. Kliyogg "is my hero in all things."

Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their books—The printer hopes they will not take it amiſs that, in conſequence of the extraordinary riſe of every article ſince he firſt publiſhed his propoſals, he adds half a crown to the price.

NOW in the PRESS, and ſhortly will be PUBLISHED by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. the corner of Blackhorſe-alley, Front-ſtreet,

An ADDENDA to the RURAL SOCRATES,

Conſiſting of

A letter from Doctor Kirzell at Zurich, to the French tranſlator. Some letters from the Marquis de Mirabeau at Paris to the French tranſlator, with his anſwer. A letter from Monſieur Tſchiffeli, Secretary to the Supreme Council of the republic of Bern. Some very remarkable anecdotes of the family of Pineon, and of the family of Fleuriot, known in Lorrain by the name of Valdajon, by the Marquis de Mirabeau. The whole containing ſome very excellent remarks on huſbandry. Alſo ſeveral

ESSAYS on FIELD HUSBANDRY.

By JARED ELLIOT, M. A. of New-England.

DESERTED from the Ranger armed veſſel, under my command, a certain THOMAS HOGG alias TODD, who entered the 26th of June laſt, and received the ſtate bounty, a down looking thin pale fellow, and not talkative, twenty-four years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, a high crooked noſe; had on when he went away a new blue knap ſhort jacket lined with white flannel, a new brown Holland ſhirt, an old ozenbrugs trouſers, and an old caſtor hat. He beats the drum tolerably well, and informed me he was formerly a drummer in Col. M'Veagh's battalion in the militia of this ſtate. It is apprehended that he is now in the neighbourhood of Frankfort. If the ſaid deſerter returns to his duty within four days from the date hereof, I will fully pardon him for this his firſt offence; but ſhould he refuſe or neglect to return to his duty at the time appointed, whoever ſecures him in any jail, or delivers him on board, ſhall be entitled to TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges. It is moſt earneſtly requeſted, and will be eſteemed a particular favor of any officer in the marine or land ſervice, ſhould he offer to enter, to ſecure him.

Philad. July 12, 1777. JOHN MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1777.

JUST opened and will be SOLD at JONAS PHILLIPS's ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, for CASH ONLY, white and coloured ſilk ſtockings of the beſt quality, ſilk waiſtcoat patterns, ſewing ſilks of all colours, gold and ſilver lace, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and a few pieces of fine ſtout white linens, &c.

WANTED, a WOMAN to attend a CHILD, alſo a HOUSEMAID. Such as deſire to be employed in either of theſe ſtations, may, if well recommended, hear of a place by applying to the printer.

TO be SOLD, one thouſand acres of LAND of the *firſt* quality, ſituate on a *navigable* creek in Northumberland. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, five TRACTS of LAND. No. 1. ſituate on Cunning's run, about two miles from the waters of Juniata, in the county of Cumberland, containing one hundred and eighty-eight acres, or thereabouts.

No. 2. ſituate on Rayſtown-branch of Juniata, Bedford county, containing four hundred and eighty-eight acres, or thereabouts.

No. 3. ſituate in Woodcock valley, Bedford county, containing two hundred and eighty-eight acres, or thereabouts.

No. 4. ſituate on Rayſtown branch of Juniata, at the mouth of Yellow creek, Bedford county, containing ninety-nine acres, or thereabouts.

No. 5. ſituate on Rayſtown branch of Juniata, Bedford county, containing two hundred and ſeventy acres, or thereabouts. This tract has a good mill ſeat on it.

The whole of the above lands are taken up on old rights, ſubject to a quit rent of one ſhilling ſterling per hundred acres yearly. For terms of ſale apply to John Wright and John Reed in Philadelphia, or John Coll in Derry townſhip, Cumberland county. Philad. July 1.

TO be SOLD, two good MILCH COWS, one with a calf eight days old. They have been ſome time uſed to the commons, and come regularly home. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1777. [Num. 378.

LONDON, April 7.

THIS day the Right Hon. Lord North, his lady, and his family, removed from their houſe at Buſhy park, to their houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, his Lordſhip being perfectly recovered from his late illneſs, and tomorrow his Lordſhip will attend the buſineſs of the Houſe of Commons; and in a few days, it is ſaid, he will preſent a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe, requeſting an addition of two hundred thouſands pounds per annum to the Civil Liſt.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman who bears an honorary office in the city, from Amſterdam.

"The States General have received letters from their reſpective Conſuls at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, which inform them, that the Regency of theſe places ſhew but little diſpoſition to maintain peace with their High Mightineſſes. That lately they have heavily oppreſſed the Captains and crews of Dutch ſhips, which have put into thoſe ports: That complaints that have been made of theſe proceedings to the ſeveral Regencies of the above places, have made no impreſſion, and that there is great reaſon to fear that ſteps ſo diſagreeable to the Republic will be followed by ſuch as will ſtill be more ſo. Their High Mightineſſes Conſul at Algiers takes notice particularly, that having demanded an audience of the Dey upon this ſubject, and then complaining of a conduct ſo little conformable to the treaties which ſubſiſt between the Regency of Algiers and the Republic of the United Provinces, the Dey anſwered him very frankly in the following terms: "All that you have ſaid in this affair ſhould be very good, if the conſtitution of our ſtate was other than it is. You know perfectly well, that we could not ſupport ourſelves, were it not for the prizes which we take from the Chriſtian nations. It is now more than two years ſince we made any captures of conſequence; we muſt therefore make ourſelves amends by acting in another manner. In ſhort, we have been at peace ſo long, that all our privateers are weary of it; and well they may, becauſe we are likewiſe at peace with Great-Britain, France, and other maritime ſtates; too many at one time; we muſt break with ſome of you." The Conſul exclaimed greatly againſt ſuch a procedure; and ſaid, that the States General by no means deſerved to be treated in this ſort, ſince ſo great preſents were made by them to the Algerines. To which the Dey replied, "Pray don't upbraid us with your preſents, which are not half ſo valuable as thoſe made by other nations, with whom we are at peace. But ſince you talk of preſents, pray where are the pieces of ſcarlet and blue cloth you promiſed me, and where are the maſts that your maſters were to ſend me?" The Conſul replied, that he did not doubt but the particulars mentioned by the Dey were intended to be ſent, and that it was certainly owing to forgetfulneſs that he had not received them before. "And for my part (ſaid the Dey) I likewiſe forgot that there is any ſuch thing as a treaty ſubſiſting betwen us." The relation of this whimſical conference gives much uneaſineſs to the Dutch merchants, and their High Mightineſſes, who are in deliberation whetherit will be moſt prudent to ſhew their teeth to the Barbarians, by ſending a ſquadron into the Mediterranean, or to ſatisfy their avidity by ſending preſents to the Regency."

WANTED, a ſervant WOMAN, who is capable of all kind of houſework, except cooking; ſhe muſt be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a perſon as this advertiſement may ſuit, would procure good wages, by applying to the printer. July 15.

SHIPPEN and FISHER's ſtore in Water-ſtreet, next door to the corner of Market-ſtreet, has for ſale ſpirits, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, whiſky, brandy, geneva, all ſorts of cordials, cherry bounce, molaſſes, lamp oil, gammons, hogſlard by the firkin, vinegar, rice, chocolate, roſin, alum, indigo, pepper, all ſorts of ſpices, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.

TO be SOLD, a handſome and faſhionable TEA KITCHEN, or URN. Inquire of Doctor Duffield in Walnut-ſtreet.

N. B. This valuable piece of plate was made and proved in London.

A Small parcel of exceeding good wool and cotton CARDS to be SOLD. Inquire at the Coneſtoga Waggon in Market-ſtreet.

WAS taken up laſt Friday in Water-ſtreet, a ROAN HORSE. He is now at Mr. Grinding's ſtable, the corner of Second and Arch ſtreets. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

A PAPER MAKER wants an apprentice. Inquire of the printer.

A Very neat SADDLE HORSE to be ſold by Michael Denniſon, near Mr. Armitage's tavern on the Old-York road.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1777.

ON Thurſday next, the 17th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be ſold by public vendue, at the houſe of JEREMIAH QUIN in Front-ſtreet, near the city vendue, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, among which are feather beds, bedſteads, bedding, and wearing apparel.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Quin are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe they may depend on being ſued; and all perſons that have any demands againſt him are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled.

A FEW dozen of MILLSAWS, together with a quantity of HANDSAWS, and CROSSCUT SAWS, to be SOLD. Inquire of the printer.

NEWBERN (North-Carolina) June 13.

The Caſwell privateer, Capt. Palmer, of this ſtate, is arrived from a cruiſe, having taken a large double decked ſchooner, loaded with proviſions, which is hourly expected.

ANNAPOLIS, July 10. By a gentleman from Chingoteague, we learn that two of the enemy's cruiſers lately went into that inlet, and deſtroyed ſeveral of our veſſels.

BOSTON, July 3. Thurſday laſt arrived ſafe in port a prize brig, formerly mentioned to have been taken by Capt. Daniel M'Neil; her cargo conſiſts chiefly of oats, and a few quarter caſks of Madeira wine.

A prize taken by Capt. Day, in the General Mifflin privateer, arrived at a ſafe port at the eaſtward laſt Wedneſday; ſhe was taken two days before their time was out with the Continent. The prize was bound from London for New-York; her cargo conſiſts of ſalt, about two hundred quarter caſks of ſherry, about three hundred caſks of raiſins, and thirty or forty tierces of bark, containing about four thouſand weight.

The following letter from a houſe in London to a perſon in New-York, dated London, April 1777, was taken in the above prize.

"It is incumbent upon us to lay before you, without reſerve, our opinion upon the preſent ſtate of affairs, in order that we may be prepared for whatever may be the event.

"You, who are upon the ſpot, have an opportunity of judging with more preciſion than we of the ſtate of the campaign in America; we ſhall not therefore venture an opinion on that head; but, as opinions differ ſo much upon it, we may be allowed to form conjectures. We muſt apologize for ours, becauſe you will find them differ from the general opinion; but as that is formed upon the accounts which government think proper to publiſh, we may, without being ſcepticks, be allowed to combine thoſe accounts with others, and form our own conjectures. If we ſhould be miſtaken, we ſhall have ſuffered no loſs or inconveniencies from it, but, vice verſa, if the generality ſhould err in their concluſions, a number of the preſent adventurers muſt be ruined, who have anticipated events by the ſanguineneſs of their ideas. They muſt have imagined and believed the whole continent to be in a ſtate of nature, and the trade of your place the reverſe of what you deſcribe it. Whereas we, who ſee through a different mirrour, have ventured to view the proſpect more minutely, and to conſider what conſequences might enſue by a farther prolongation of this unhappy diſpute. From every circumſtance we can collect, from our obſervation, from the information of thoſe who have inveſtigated the ſubject from the beginning of our diſputes with America, we have no doubt (ſuppoſing the preſent campaign to be as effectual as the laſt) that the colonies will remain independant, and be acknowledged independant ſtates in the ſame manner as the Seven Provinces by Philip the Second. A federal union in that caſe would in time heal all animoſities, and eventually, perhaps, prove the means of awing the power of France and Spain more than a general confederacy among all the northern nations collectively. New and ſtrange as this doctrine may appear, we ſhould think we were deficient in our regard to you if we did not at leaſt ſuggeſt to you the poſſibility of ſuch an event happening. The reaſoning upon it is not criminal; we ſhould not be ſuſpected, by thoſe who know us, of being deficient in our regard to this country, and in point of intereſt, we muſt wiſh for a ſtatu quo. But wiſhes will neither determine one way or the other. It behoves us to conſider the ſubject in its conſequences, and to be prepared for whatever may happen. If the colonies ſhould ſubmit and return to their allegiance, we ſhall reſume our uſual operations of trade. But ſuppoſe the contrary, are we to neglect taking ſo great a circumſtance into conſideration, and communicating to each other our ideas upon the new ſyſtem of trade the colonies would be likely to adopt by being declared independant ſtates.

"This country would loſe ſome branches of its trade, but would preſerve its ſtaple, the woollens and other articles. America would then carry its produce directly to foreign markets, and receive from thence their produce in return. In that particular we ſhould be leſs ſufferers than other American houſes, who have no connexions with France. For ſuch contracts as we formerly had, the French muſt employ ſome agents here; at the ſame time private adventurers would be ſending their produce to France as before; ſo far it would make no material alteration to us; but the connexion between America and the French iſlands would be productive of a material alteration, and a new ſyſtem of trade. By the time you receive this letter you will be able to judge whether theſe ideas are quite ſo extravagant as they would have appeared to you at this inſtant. If you ſhould find that the campaign is likely to laſt longer than this year, let us entreat you to take into your moſt ſerious conſideration the ſubject before you, and when you have weighed it properly, to favor us with your opinion at large as to the new ſyſtem which you apprehend would take place in point of the trade of the colonies in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, carrying with you that we, by our extenſive connexions in France, may be aſſiſting in both, that is to ſay, when it can be done legally, for neither you nor we will ever attempt any trade that is otherwiſe."

From Cape Cod we learn, that laſt Monday two frigates hove in ſight of ſaid Cape, and knowing the defenceleſs ſtate of that place, made bold to run into the harbour, where lay an unarmed brig, laden with ſalt, &c. which they moſt courageouſly boarded, and there being none to oppoſe them, they carried her clear off.

HARTFORD, July 7. William Drinkwater of New-Milford in this ſtate, and now a ſoldier in the Continental ſervice, who was taken priſoner by the enemy at Quebec, while he was boldly fighting by the ſide of the intrepid and deſervedly famous Col. Ethan Allen, and was with him carried to Ireland, England, &c. and has ſince made his eſcape; being determined if neceſſary, literally and actually to ſacrifice his life and property in the cauſe of America; lately made his will, and has thereby given and deviſed all his property, conſiſting of about one hundred and fifty pounds lawful money, in caſh and ſtate notes, to ſuch man as ſhall immediately upon his, the teſtator's, deceaſe, enliſt himſelf during the war, into the ſame company and battalion to which the teſtator ſhall belong at the time of his death; provided ſuch man belong to this ſtate, and be a perſon well affected to the cauſe of the United States, and be approved of by the Selectmen of ſaid New-Milford, for the time being; whom he has conſtituted the executors of his aforeſaid will, and ordered them to pay ſaid ſum to ſuch man as ſhall ſo inliſt upon his being excepted and muſtered, him to take no reward but the above deviſe, and the Continental ſtate encouragements. The teſtator deviſed his eſtate in the above manner, in preference to his brethren and relatives; and declares he will not only fight theſe mercenary enemies, who have treated him and his countrymen with ſuch unheard of cruelty, as long as he lives; but will find a man to fight them as long as his money laſts, after he is dead. So may every American, while living ſee, and when dead "yet ſpeak."

NEW-HAVEN, July 2. A number of the enemy's ſhips are conſtantly cruizing in our ſound. A few days ago, a boat from one of them, burnt a ſchooner at Four Mile river, Lyme.

KINGSTON (Eſopus) July 7. A conſiderable part of the American army having purſued Gen. Howe from Brunſwick towards Amboy, took poſt at Quibble-Town, the remainder, under his Excellency General Waſhington, preſerving their former ſtation at Middle Brook; and from Quibble-Town ſeveral ſmall parties were detatched toward the enemy. Early on Monday morning, the 25th of June, Howe came out of Amboy with his whole army, and marching very rapidly towards the paſſes in the mountains back of Quibble-Town, which lay on the left of our army, by that means interrupted ſome of our parties under the command of Lord Stirling, with whom they had a ſmart ſkirmiſh; his Lordſhip however accompliſhed a ſafe retreat to Weſtfield, with a loſt much inferior to that of the enemy, and then aſcended the mountains back of the Scotch plains. Our other parties after amuſing themſelves with light ſkirmiſhes on the flanks of the enemy, joined the main body, which moved alſo to the left, in order to prevent Gen. Howe from poſſeſſing himſelf of the paſſes, and otherwiſe to act as occaſion might require. The enemy continued their march on our left to Weſtfield, and there halted until the next day, when Sir William not liking his ſituation, again retired to Amboy, plundering and burning all before him. Several of our ſmall parties were buſied in harraſſing him on his retreat, but nothing happened of any conſequence. Our loſs is extremely ſmall, excepting three pieces of cannon which were left at Quibble-Town, and of which the enemy poſſeſſed themſelves—although we might have attacked them with a great probability of ſucceſs, yet as our army was diſperſed, and their's collected together, as their way lay open to Amboy, which in caſe of a defeat would have afforded them ſecure ſhelter, as the ſmall territory they poſſeſs, is of no kind of importance to either army, and particularly as Howe hath now no hopes but from the ſucceſs of a general battle, ſince he conſtantly loſes and we as conſtantly gain ſtrength, for theſe reaſons we cannot ſufficiently admire the conduct of his Excellency General Waſhington, who, notwithſtanding the eagerneſs of his whole army, perſiſted in his Fabian ſyſtem of defence.

Laſt week Col. Cortlandt, with the regiment under his command, made a tour as far as Bergen, from which place and the adjacent neighbourhood, he brought off, belonging to the enemy, two hundred and fifty ſheep, one hundred fat oxen, and about ninety waggons and horſes—ſeveral of which were loaded with poultry, mutton and veal, for the benefit of the hungry royaliſts of New-York.

Friday laſt the Council of Safety, upon ſumming up the votes of this ſtate for Governor and Lieut. Governor, found a majority for both theſe important offices, in favour of the Honorable Major General George Clinton, Eſq.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, Newcaſtle county, on the night of the thirteenth inſtant (July) a dark brown MARE, part blooded, four years old, about fifteen hands high, with a few white hairs in her forehead, her two hind feet white half round the near ſide, partly as high as the footlock; ſhe paces, trots and canters well, and had no ſhoes on when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and the thief, ſo that the owner may have the mare again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, or for the mare alone Ten Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL M'CLINTARCK.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for their paſt favours and cuſtom, and hopes, by aſſiduity and attention, ever to merit a continuance, being determined to ſerve them in the beſt manner in his power. But as the ſtate of the times are ſuch that goods can only be purchaſed for ready money, he truſts that gentlemen will particularly attend to this circumſtance, and pay on delivery. This conſideration induces him to requeſt all indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled and paid off.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

THE keepers of public houſes in this city are hereby requeſted to diſcharge their exciſe that is due at my office before the city court, which is to be held the 21ſt inſt. as they cannot be recommended for a licence without ſuch payment being made; and the retailers of ſpirituous liquors are hereby notified to make their entry agreeable to law.

July 6. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 14th of June laſt, a Scotch ſervant girl named JENNET STEVENSON, or may call herſelf STEINSON; ſhe is ſhort and chunky, has a ſmall caſt with one eye, light brown hair, freſh colour, and full faced. She had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped homeſpun blue and white ſhort gown, red and blue ſtriped linſey petticoat, the colours dim. She took with her a long calico gown with a pompadour ground, ſtamped in a lace pattern with ſmall flowers, one white, one check, and two homeſpun aprons, flax and tow, blue ſtays with white ſtomacher, and a plain black mode bonnet with a broad paduaſoy riband puffed on it. She was ſeen with one Thomas Cook going to camp, and was ſeen coming into town this day with Proctor's artillery, very dirty, in a ſhort gown and petticoat, and bare foot. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that her maſter gets her again, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward.

THOMAS ROBBINS,

Blockmaker, living in Penn-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in Third ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet, the ſeventh inſtant, a broad ſet middle ſized red milch COW, about nine years old, with white face, and about an inch cut off each of her horns. Whoever brings the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

Philad. July 10, 1777. MARK FREEMAN.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of elegant PRINTED LINENS, ſingle and double purples. Likewiſe a variety of ſpotted waiſtcoat ſhapes and breeches patterns, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

TO be SOLD, four hundred and fifty HEAD of CATTLE, two miles from Cheſter, on the Philadelphia road. For terms of ſale apply to Alexander Kidd, who will give attendance at Mr. Kirl's, tavern keeper in Cheſter, or where the cattle are.

N. B. Attendance will be given from Thurſday the 17th inſtant to Wedneſday the 23d. At the ſame place will be ſold a WAGGON, GEARS, and four HORSES. July 12.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from General SCHUYLER to General WASHINGTON.

" Dear Sir, Saratoga, July 7, 1777.

" Soon after I had deſpatched the letter which I did myſelf the honor to addreſs to your Excellency from Stillwater, I met with Lieutenant Colonel Hay, Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, who was at Ticonderoga: He informs me that on Saturday it had been agreed upon to retreat from Ticonderoga and Mount Independance; that between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, General St. Clair, with the reſt of the general officers and the army, marched out of the lines at Mount Independance; that Colonel Long, with about ſix hundred men, embarked on board our few veſſels, and in batteaux; that juſt before they arrived at Skeenſborough, they were overtaken by the enemy's veſſels, in which we loſt all our ammunition.

" The troops under Col. Long are arrived at Fort Ann; where General St. Clair is with the main body I have not yet learnt—Colonel Hay imagined he would come by the way of Skeenſborough; if ſo, he will fall in with the enemy, who have taken poſſeſſion there.—Captain Dantignore, who is juſt arrived here, confirms Colonel Hay's account, except as to General St. Clair, who he underſtood was to march to No. 4—this is not likely. I have deſpatched an officer to meet General St. Clair, and requeſted that he ſhould march by the ſhorteſt rout to Fort-Edward. As I have related the above from memory, I may have omitted ſome, and miſapprehended other circumſtances. It is impoſſible to ſay what poſt we ſhall take; it depends on the rout the enemy mean to purſue."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A Small quantity of MADEIRA WINE, five years old, and excellent in its quality, to be SOLD. Inquire of the printer.

JUST printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price One Dollar) The BLIND BEGGAR of BETHNAL GREEN. A dramatic performance. With Poems and Eſſays on ſeveral occaſions; being inſtructive and entertaining pieces. By ROBERT DODSLEY, author of the original fables. To which are added, the Huſband, the Wife, and the Doctor, a matrimonial hiſtory from the French of Monſieur St. Evremont.

N. B. Books for books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by Robert Bell, at his book ſtore next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JOHN and CHAMLESS HART have for ſale, at their vendue ſtore, a very neat aſſortment of DRY GOODS. Alſo pepper, indigo, a few barrels of turpentine, &c.

N. B. Goods for ſale are received at ſaid ſtore.

JAMES THOMPSON has removed from the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Wilmington, to that well accuſtomed tavern lately kept by William Dibley, and known by the name of the FOUNTAIN TAVERN; and, as he has laid in a good aſſortment of liquors, he hopes to meet with encouragement. JAMES THOMPSON.

NUMBER 92,702 of a TICKET in the Continental lottery was loſt a few days ago. Whoever brings it to the printer, ſhall have Two Dollars reward.

AT GEORGE HAUGHTON's ſtore for RECEIVING GOODS for SALE, next door to the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, are the following articles to be ſold for caſh only, viz. Mahogany and walnut tree chairs, eaſy ditto, dining and tea tables, with various kinds of bedſteads and other furniture; likewiſe printed linens and handkerchiefs, jeans, ſilk ſtockings, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

He begs to remind thoſe that have houſehold furniture, or any kinds of merchandize to ſell, and would chooſe to have a ready purchaſer, to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſending them to him, as great numbers of ladies, gentlemen, and others, have already applied to him for moſt kinds of goods.

At ſaid place is a large yard made convenient for the reception of horſes, to be ſold by private ſale, every market day, where there is a book kept for perſons to enter the ſame with the price, and the owners name and place of abode. If a ſtranger brings a horſe, he will not be received without proper vouchers of his being honeſtly come by.

The public may be aſſured that every ſtep ſhall be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, and no commiſſions if not ſold.

Upholſterers and Joyners work done, and gentlemen of the army ſupplied for the camp, as uſual.

Eſtates, &c. ſold at vendue, according to law.

TO be SOLD at the Linen printing Manufactory, at Kenſington, a few elegant new invented SADDLE-CLOTHS. Little need be ſaid in praiſe of them, as the ſubſcribers are confident they will be found of great utility upon trial, there not being any thing at this time to be obtained equal for the purpoſe.

N. B. Gentlemen of the lighthorſe and others may be ſupplied with any number, on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOHN HEWSON and Co.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1777.

TO be SOLD by JOHN ROSS, at his vendue ſtore in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, ſundry ſorts of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are blue, brown, and mixed broadcloths, pins by the pound or packet, writing paper, books, mens boots, ſhoes, ſtockings, paſteboard, ſmall tooth and crooked combs, a quantity of glaſs and Queen's ware, gilt coat and jacket buttons, indigo, Spaniſh whitening, roſin, ground black lead, muſket and fowling pieces, ſmible and other hinges, pipes, a quantity of good clothing, ſilver watches, ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture, ſuch as walnut tree cheſts of drawers, cheſts, hair trunks, live feathers, playing cards, &c.

Said Roſs ſells at private ſale or public vendue, goods of all ſorts, horſes, carriages, houſes, lots of ground, plantations, agreeable to law.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to truſt him with the diſpoſal of their goods, will have ſtrict punctuality done them.

Was taken up in Third-ſtreet on the 12th of June laſt, a dark bay HORSE about ten years old, fourteen hands high, a white reach in his forehead, white on one of his hind legs, branded on the near buttock with two letters, long main and ſwitch tail.

Alſo was found on the Commons, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK with a quantity of money in it. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, pocket book and money, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again by applying as above; but if the owner of the horſe does not apply within ten days from the date hereof, he will be ſold to pay charges.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1777. [Num. 379.

Extracts from the Journals of the Aſſembly.

[Continued from page 366.]

THE Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee for framing reſolves for fixing the mode and time of taking the ſenſe of the people with reſpect to the calling a Convention, and after ſome time ſpent therein, it was

Reſolved, That the freemen of each townſhip, borough, ward and diſtrict in the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, do, on the ſame day and at the ſame place where they elect their inſpector for the enſuing election, chooſe one reputable freeholder to be called a commiſſioner, whoſe duty and buſineſs it ſhall be to go to the houſe or place of reſidence of each and every freeman intitled to vote for members of General Aſſembly within their reſpective townſhips, boroughs, wards or diſtricts, or take ſome other opportunity of meeting with them, and the ſaid commiſſioner ſhall aſk each and every of the ſaid freemen whether he deſires that a Convention be now called; and the freemen ſhall give in writing on a ſcroll or piece of paper, his vote or anſwer, which he ſhall put into a box or bag provided for that purpoſe, which he ſhall keep ſhut and in his own poſſeſſion, and return the ſame on or before the tenth day of November to the ſheriff of the city or county to which he belongs; or in caſe of the death, ſickneſs or abſence of the ſheriff, to the coroner, who, with the aſſiſtance of the ſaid commiſſioner, ſhall examine the ſaid box or bag, and caſt up the number of votes therein contained on each ſide of the queſtion; and the ſaid ſheriff or coroner ſhall deliver to ſuch commiſſioner a certificate of the ſaid numbers, and alſo return a true account thereof under the hands and ſeals of the ſaid ſheriff or coroner, and of the ſaid commiſſioner, to the next General Aſſembly at their firſt ſitting.

Reſolved, That the ſaid commiſſioners, before they enter on the duty of their office, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation before ſome one Juſtice of the Peace:

"I do ſwear, or affirm, that I will be true and faithful in "taking the vote or anſwer of the ſeveral freemen within my "precinct upon the queſtion, whether he deſires that a Con"vention be now called? And that I will not by any means en"deavour to procure an anſwer from any of them other than "what is agreeable to his own judgement, nor uſe any undue "influence whatſoever, nor take a vote from any man until "he produce a certificate of his having taken the oath of al"legiance and fidelity to this ſtate, and that I will not "open the paper containing the vote or anſwer of any man, "nor read the ſame after it ſhall be delivered to me as ſuch, "until I deliver the ſame to the ſheriff or coroner of this "county, and that I will faithfully aſſiſt the ſaid ſheriff or coro"ner in counting off and caſting up the number of the ſame "on both ſides of the queſtion, and certifying the ſame to "the General Aſſembly."

And every ſheriff or coroner, before he enters on the duty aforeſaid, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation, before ſome Juſtice of the Peace:

"I do ſwear, or affirm, that I will faithfully and truly "caſt up all the votes that are or ſhall be returned to me by "the ſeveral commiſſioners of this county (or city) and "make an exact return of the number of votes on each ſide "of the queſtion whether a Convention ſhall be now called."

Reſolved, That each and every of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be allowed out of the ſtate treaſury, twelve ſhillings for every day he ſhall be employed in performing the duty enjoined him by the foregoing reſolves.

A repreſentation and petition from the Second battalion of Lancaſter county militia, conſiſting of ſeven hundred and twenty men, ſetting forth their approbation of, and attachment to the preſent conſtitution, and praying the Houſe to perſevere in their exertions for the public good, agreeable to the powers delegated to them, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber near the Bird in Hand wharf, a few hogſheads of excellent Weſt-India RUM; likewiſe a few barrels of WHISKY.

TIMOTHY SLONE.

HORSES, fit for SADDLE or CHAIR, to be ſold at Benjamin Hemmings's ſtables in Fourth-ſtreet, below Lombard-ſtreet.

GENTEEL LODGINGS to be let, in a convenient part of the town. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a BANK and WATER LOT fronting on Swanſon and Catherine ſtreets, containing in front on Swanſon-ſtreet near ſixty feet, and on Catherine-ſtreet near two hundred and forty feet, where the lot is near ſeventy feet in front, with a wharf newly built of ſixty feet front, and ſunk at the depth of fourteen feet at low water.

July 15. JOHN DUCHE.

TWO SILVER WATCHES, ſuppoſed to be STOLEN, are in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Paſchall, Juſtice of the Peace. The owners, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

A STRAY IRON GRAY HORSE was taken up laſt Tueſday, and is now at the ſign of the George, the corner of Arch and Second ſtreets. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

July 17. WILLIAM GRINDING.

STOLEN laſt night, a SILVER WATCH with a china face, maker's name William Holdſtock, London, No. 726. Whoever brings it to the printer, ſhall have Four Pounds reward. If offered for ſale, it is hoped it will be ſtopped. Philad. July 15.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany to his friend in this city, dated July 10, 1777.

" The ſeventh inſtant we had a report of the loſs of Ticonderoga and Mount Independance, without a ſingle circumſtance, of conſequence not eaſily credited. But at night Col. Hay, D. Q. M. General, who was the laſt off the ground, and had left Fort Ann that morning, arrived; by him we got an account that the evacuation of thoſe poſts was made the moſt ſudden, and with the greateſt confuſion and precipitation, after a council of war of the general officers, to the great regret of the army, who were in high ſpirits, and enraged at leaving every thing behind them.

" Gen. St. Clair retreated with the main body of the garriſon, by the way of Caſtletown, and as yet has not been heard of this way. What batteaus were fit for ſervice, it is ſaid about ſeventy, with ſome armed ſchooners, and two howitz and about five or ſix hundred men, retreated by water up the South bay to Skeenſborough, and had got within two miles of that place, when the wind failing, and being cloſely purſued by enemy, who had a bomb ketch that outſailed them, after engaging them ſome time, not being able to tow them quite to the landing to get ſome cannon on ſhore to make a ſtand, were obliged to abandon boats and veſſels, and were attacked by the enemy, who they beat back; and as Mr. Winſlow has left the pay office, and in the artillery, Mr. Pierce got up juſt time to ſecure the military cheſt and public papers which Mr. Winſlow had cauſed to be put into a batteau; as for giving you any diſtinct particulars, it is impoſſible. We have loſt all our cannon, ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, medicines, and baggage, tents, boats, and veſſels; not a ſingle thing deſtroyed, as we hear.

" The day of the retreat the garriſon was reinforced with eight hundred men, who drove in ninety head of fat cattle, all which we believe are gone, with all the waggons, ox teams and horſes, both public and private. The enemy then attacked our people, who were retired to Fort Ann, they conſiſted of a party of light armed foreigners, and, it is ſaid, ſome Canadians and Indians; they were beat back to Skeenſborough, and our party ſurrounded a large ſcouting party of the enemy, and ſent to General Schuyler, who is at Fort Edward, for a ſupply of ammunition, which was immediately ſent. The Calverick militia requeſted to turn out volunteers to go with it, they came up with the enemy, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh, took a Captain, Lieutenant, Enſign, Doctor, and ſome privates, priſoners. Major Ranſalaer, brother to Phil. is wounded, having his thigh broke. Half the militia, on the firſt alarm, was ordered up, and ſince that the other half; and yeſterday Gen. Nixon ſet off for Fort Edward with his brigade, ſuppoſe about a thouſand. You know what dependance can be placed on the militia of this county. If Gen. Schuyler can but collect a reſpectable army of Continental troops and militia at Fort Edward, this country may be ſaved; otherwiſe nothing can prevent their forming a junction, if Gen. Howe comes up, as Sir John Johnſon is at Oſwego, it is reported, with eight hundred men beſides Indians, others ſay only forty-five regulars, ſome Canadians and Indians, inviting the Indians to meet him there with Butler, that he may ſpeak to them of peace, as the commiſſioners at Albany have done; and deſires them only to go with him as companions, and ſee how brave he is; he does not want any aſſiſtance, he tells them.

" I now take off my pen, to hear farther. Seven o'clock in the evening; Mr. Tucker and Dr. Potts are juſt come in; they left Gen. St. Clair with the main body, at ſome place between Bennington and Caſtletown; that they are to be with General Schuyler at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning; much fatigued, but in good ſpirits. By their accounts the rear of Gen. St. Clair's was attacked about ſeventeen miles from Mount Independance, and five from Caſtletown, by eighteen companies of light infantry and grenadiers, and were engaged for two hours; our main body was got into Caſtletown, and on hearing the firing ſome regiments were detached to ſupport the rear guard, when both parties quitted the firing and retreated, ſeemingly ſatisfied with each other. A Col. Reed, a gentleman of veracity, declared he counted, with the point of his ſword in a certain circumference, fifty of the enemy lying, and from the appearance of the ſlain lying about, he believes on his honor, they muſt have loſt three hundred dead on the field; what our loſs is cannot ſay, but there are four or five hundred miſſing in that affair. Our people fell in with a foraging party, one Capt. Frazer, forty-five regulars and a number of Canadians and Indians; they ſay they drove the party, and got poſſeſſion of their cattle, on which they lived, having taken no proviviſions with them from Mount Independance.

" Of the priſoners taken in the affair, when Major Ranſalaer was wounded, a Captain Montgomery, a relation of Gen. Montgomery, wounded in the leg, and a Doctor, are come in. By the laſt accounts from head-quarters, we have a ſtrong party at Fort Ann, have brought off from Fort George forty pieces of cannon, fifteen tons powder, a quantity of proviſions, and getting away the remainder of the ſtores, to be in readineſs to deſtroy the veſſels on that lake, and evacuate that poſt which is uſeleſs to us, unleſs we had a ſtrong army here. Gen. Schuyler and the troops with him in good ſpirits; the militia from every part moving up, but I hope that will not prevent Continental troops coming, for in them is all our hopes. Oh for ſome Virginia riflemen, Col. Morgan's regiment would be of great uſe this way. It is reported that the road to the eaſtward are full of men, but I much fear it is Tory news to make people as ready to turn out, as was the caſe after the death of General Montgomery, when they were afraid we ſhould have twice the number of men neceſſary, ſo got few or none. We ſhall however keep ourſelves in readineſs to ſecure the public papers and our baggage, but which way, have not yet determined, ſhould we be obliged to move."

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies, dated June 13.

" No doubt you will have heard of the Oliver Cromwell being taken by the Beaver ſloop of war of fourteen guns, intirely owing to the daſtardly behaviour of the crew, who were principally Europeans, and at whoſe requeſt the Captain carried the Oliver along ſide, contrary to his own opinion. After the firſt broadſide was exchanged, they never made a regular fire, but ran from their quarters, and ſeveral times jumped upon the quarter deck, attempting to ſtrike the colours, which the Captain, notwithſtanding his Firſt Lieutenant and pilot were killed, bravely prevented, by cutting ſeveral of them down. He was alongſide the Beaver three quarters of an hour, making a ſhew of fighting, and endeavouring all in his power to encourage his men, though to little purpoſe, till common humanity moved him to ſtrike. Capt. Jones, of the Beaver, and his officers, treated Capt. Courter with the utmoſt politeneſs, and even careſſed him, and acknowledge to every body that he behaved on the occaſion like a brave and good officer. This information we have from a gentleman, who was on board the ſhip after ſhe was carried into Grenada, and may be depended upon. The people, who would not enter

into the King's ſervice, were confined in jail. But the Capt. had his quarters in the fort, the pleaſanteſt ſituation in Grenada.

" Capt. Palmer, a New-Englandman, the other day, in a ſloop of fourteen guns, four pounders, took a very large ſhip from Liverpoole, of fourteen double fortified ſixes, and ſix cohorns that will carry ſix pound ſhot, well fitted and manned, and carried her into Martinico."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated March 22, 1777.

" If the brave Americans can ſupport themſelves this campaign, I conſider them as free and independant, for England this ſummer will be ruined, and will no longer inſult France and Spain, who are in ſuch a reſpectable ſituation as to be able to check her arrogance; and no doubt but ſhe muſt be greatly vexed to ſee Americans in alliance with France and Spain, and their veſſels protected by the former.

" We this morning hear that ſixty Heſſians have deſerted from one of the tranſports at Dorte, that they are in general diſcontented, and will deſert the firſt opportunity, in Europe and America."

Although the ſhutting men up in a fort can never be of much uſe to America, yet the affair of Ticonderoga appears in ſuch a myſterious light, that it is ſaid an inquiry will be made into the ſame.

In CONGRESS, July 16, 1777.

Reſolved, That for carrying into execution the reſolve reſpecting Colonel Nichola's corps of INVALIDS, the following PLAN for raiſing one company, be adopted for raiſing the whole of the ſaid corps.

1. That the Director General of the Continental hoſpital be deſired to give directions to the phyſicians and ſurgeons, in the different departments, at a reaſonable diſtance from Philadelphia, that before they diſcharge any ſerjeants, corporals, or private men from the hoſpitals as unfit for ſervice, they conſider whether ſuch men are actually, or likely ſoon to be, capable of doing garriſon duty, and if thought ſo, to mention it in the diſcharge, that they may not be intirely diſcharged from the ſervice, but transferred, from the regiment they actually belong, to that of invalids. And that in caſe ſuch men are at a diſtance from their reſpective regiments, the director or ſteward of each hoſpital ſend ſuch men to Philadelphia in the beſt manner circumſtances will admit.

2. That notice be ſent by the Board of War, to the Generals commanding the armies, of the raiſing a corps of invalids, and they be deſired to give orders to the officers commanding regiments, that in caſe they have any ſerjeants, corporals, drummers, or private men deemed incapable of doing field duty, ſuch men ſhould be examined by the director of the hoſpital, or ſome other phyſician or ſurgeon, and if judged fit for garriſon duty, that they be not diſcharged, but transferred to the invalid corps, and ſent to Philadelphia as ſoon as poſſible. Men having only one leg, or one arm each, if otherwiſe capable of doing garriſon duty, to be deemed proper recruits for this corps.

3. That the following advertiſement be publiſhed in the ſeveral newſpapers as ſoon as poſſible, viz.

War Office, July 16, 1777.

The Congreſs being deſirous to make proviſion for ſuch men as ſuffer in the military ſervice of the United States, have directed a regiment of invalids to be immediately raiſed for the reception of ſuch as have already been, or may in future be rendered by wounds or diſorders incapable of doing field duty, but are yet fit for garriſon ſervice, notice is hereby given that all perſons in Philadelphia, or wthin twenty miles round, who are under Continental half pay, on account of incapacities contracted in the ſervice, muſt, within fifteen days repair to Philadelphia, and ſhew themſelves to Col. Nichola in Front-ſtreet, four doors below the Coffee-houſe, that if judged capable of duty they may be put on full pay. All other perſons, who have ſerved in the armies of the United States, within the above deſcription, though not on half pay, may preſent themſelves, and if judged capable, they will be immediately received. All ſuch as are above twenty miles from Philadelphia, muſt apply to the neareſt Continental General, field officer, phyſician or ſurgeon, who are deſired to forward ſuch as they judge fit for the corps of invalids. Officers who, from wounds or diſorders contracted in the ſervice, are rendered unfit for field duty, muſt ſignify their pretenſions, with certificates from Continental phyſicians or ſurgeons, to the Board of War. As this corps is intended not only as a proviſion for diſabled officers and ſoldiers, but as a ſchool for propagating military knowledge and diſcipline, no officers need apply but ſuch as produce ample certificates of their having ſerved with reputation, and having ſupported good characters both as citizens and ſoldiers. Officers and ſoldiers who have engaged during the war will be preferred.

Publiſhed by order of the Board of War.

RICHARD PETERS, Sec.

The printers of the ſeveral newſpapers are deſired to inſert the above in their papers.

TO be SOLD, wholeſale or retail, at the houſe of James Leekie, next door to the George in Second-ſtreet, a quantity of SILKS, among which are MANTUAS, LUTESTRINGS, &c. &c. July 17.

AT GEORGE HAUGHTON'S ſtore for RECEIVING GOODS for SALE, next door to the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, are the following articles to be ſold for caſh only, viz. Mahogany and walnut tree chairs, eaſy ditto, dining and tea tables, with various kinds of bedſteads and other furniture; likewiſe printed linens and handkerchiefs, jeans, ſilk ſtockings, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

He begs to remind thoſe that have houſehold furniture, or any kinds of merchandize to ſell, and would chooſe to have a ready purchaſer, to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſending them to him, as great numbers of ladies, gentlemen, and others, have already applied to him for moſt kinds of goods.

At ſaid place is a large yard made convenient for the reception of horſes, to be ſold by private ſale, every market day, where there is a book kept for perſons to enter them, with the price, and the owners name and place of abode. If a ſtranger brings a horſe, he will not be received without proper vouchers of his being honeſtly come by.

The public may be aſſured that every ſtep ſhall be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, and no commiſſions if not ſold.

Upholſterers and Joyners work done, and gentlemen of the army ſupplied for the camp, as uſual.

Eſtates, &c. ſold at vendue, according to law.

COPPERAS of a very good quality, to be ſold by Benjamin Town, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the Coffee-houſe.

N. B. He gives the beſt price for old copper, braſs, pewter, and lead.

SALT to be ſold by William M'Culloch in Front ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet.

West Caln, Chester county, July 15, 1777.

THE following articles were last night stolen from the subscriber, viz. a brown regimental coat faced with yellow; two jackets, one white, the other striped with red and white; a pair of buckskin breeches almost new, a pair of shoes, a beaver hat bound with silk ferret, a silver hatband, and a silver watch.

The thief is a deserter from the English army, named Henry Mitchell, near five feet ten inches high, about twenty-five years of age, much pitted with the smallpox, and short black hair tied behind. He had on him a Regular coat of the Tenth regiment, faced with yellow.

Whoever secures said clothes and thief, shall have Eight Pounds reward, or in proportion for any of the clothes.

PATRICK SHIELDS.

STRAYED from Richard Renshawe's pasture on the Point road, about two miles from Philadelphia, a dark bay HORSE with a few white hairs in his forehead, small mane, shod before, a natural trotter, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, and bushy tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to James Hood's, cooper, in Penn-street, near South-street, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

July 9, JOSEPH BRADFORD.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1777.

WAS broke open on Sunday night, the 13th instant, the store of John Wall, on Carpenter's wharf, and stolen out of said store one bale of COTTON weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, marked B. S. Whoever discovers the thief or thieves, so that the cotton may be had again, shall have Eight Dollars reward from the printer.

WAS taken up by the subscriber in Strawberry-alley, at the sign of the Bull's-Head, about a week ago, a BLACK HORSE about fourteen hands high, shod all round, with some natural marks, and about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 17. BENJAMIN MYERS.

TAKEN away by a certain FRANCIS M'COY, who follows peddling, and has a place of residence sometimes near the Yellow Springs, from the pasture of Capt. Palmer at the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 10th instant (July) a three years old FILLY, of a small size, low in flesh, large head and long ears, her colour between a bay and brown, black mane and tail, her mane very short, she having lately had the distemper, which occasioned the hair falling out. She strayed away from the commons with an old grey horse, which horse and mare were taken up and advertised by Capt. Palmer, in Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 8th instant. If the above named person does not return the said mare immediately, he may depend on being prosecuted. Any person securing the said mare, and giving notice where she may be had again, or returning her to Captain Palmer, or to William Tucky, at Mr. Jonathan Meredith's, in Third-street, Philadelphia, shall have Five Dollars reward.

FOR SALE, a parcel of good RICE in whole and half tierces, INDIGO, and country RUM. Inquire of Matthias Gomez, the corner of Gray's-alley, next door to Doctor Bond in Second-street.

RAN away the 13th instant, a Negro man named POMPEY, about four feet nine inches high, and near twenty-two years of age. He had on, when he went away, a deep blue coat, waistcoat and breeches, with metal buttons almost new, a velvet jockey cap, was brought up at New-York, and has lived some time in South-Carolina. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Francis Hasenclever in Second-street, shall have Twenty Dollars reward. July 17.

DESERTED from the Washington armed boat under my command, the four following men and a boy, viz.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, an Irishman, but may be taken for country born; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, thin visage, and by trade a tanner, near thirty-six years of age, a smart active man. It is supposed he is lurking about the Northern Liberties, as he has a family there.

A boy named JOHN ARMSTRONG, about thirteen years of age, very much pitted with the smallpox, is blind of one eye, and is a son of the above Armstrong.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, an Irishman, forty-six years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, short brown hair, and very much addicted to swearing. He had on, when he went away, a brown jacket with sleeves, check shirt, linsey trousers, and new shoes. It is supposed he is gone towards Salem in the Jersies, as he is well acquainted there.

THOMAS HARWOOD, an Irishman, eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a little pitted with the smallpox, short black hair, and says he deserted last winter from the Pearl frigate, then at New-York. He had on, when he went away, an old blue jacket with sleeves, tow shirt, and linen trousers.

JOHN MOORE, a native of Virginia, about five feet eight or nine inches high, thirty-three years of age, a little freckled, sandy hair, and has a hair lip. He had on, when he went away, a green jacket with sleeves, a check shirt, and ticken trousers.

Whoever secures the above deserters in any of the jails in this state, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, or Six Dollars for each, and reasonable charges.

JOHN M'FATRICH, Capt.

N. B. It is supposed that Moore and Harwood are gone towards Virginia, as they were seen going that way.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kensington, a large assortment of elegant PRINTED LINENS, single and double purples. Likewise a variety of spotted waistcoat shapes and breeches patterns, suitable for the season. JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

WANTED, a white, Mulatto, or Negro BOY, that is capable of driving a post-chariot. Any person willing to hire such a one, may hear of a place by inquiring of REESE MEREDITH.

FOR SALE, a light family WAGGON and GEARS, with or without two horses, as may best suit the purchaser. Inquire of George Haas in Germantown.

TO be SOLD by Robert Bridges, living near the Bird in Hand wharf, a few hogsheads of high proof West-India RUM, also Philadelphia RUM, and a few hogsheads of MOLASSES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1777. [Num. 380.

LISBON, March 1.

THE affairs of this kingdom have, ſince the death of the late King, taken a very ſudden turn; the Prime Miniſter Pombal is diſgraced, and diveſted of all his employments. Every perſon, whether native or foreigner, rejoices at his downfal, for he was at once the moſt cruel and vindictive of any miniſter that ever diſgraced any age or nation. Don Pedro, the late King's brother, who is now King Conſort, has for the preſent taken the adminiſtration of affairs into his own hands. He is a Prince that does honor to his ſtation, and is directly the reverſe of Pombal.

Among the priſoners of ſtate, who were enlarged on the late King's deceaſe, was one who had been confined almoſt ever ſince his acceſſion, viz. near ſixteen years. During all the time he had been in priſon, no perſon had acceſs to him but the jailer, who never hardly ſpeaks to his ſtate priſoners, ſo that when he returned to his friends, they hardly knew him, his hair being grown quite grey, and his features having aſſumed a melancholy air, greatly unlike to what he formerly had been. His ſpeech too was very much altered, for not having been accuſtomed to talk in priſon, he ſeemed ſometimes to be at a loſs for words to expreſs himſelf.

BRUSSELS, March 13. Letters from Spain excite the public attention daily more and more. It is certain that the Marquis de Tilly will begin his operations by the ſiege of fort St. Catherine. It was given out that the ſecond armament was deſtined for Chili, one of the richeſt provinces in Peru, whoſe inhabitants were ſaid to have revolted on account of a tax impoſed upon them; but this is not the caſe, becauſe the tax was ſuppreſſed, which reſtored the tranquillity of that country; ſo that the object of the great armaments carrying on in this kingdom remains a myſtery. Theſe letters add that advice has been received, that the Viceroy of Mexico has cauſed ſix Engliſh ſhips to be ſeized, which appeared under Majorcan colours, and carried on a contraband trade; and that the fraud being detected and proved, the ſhips and cargoes were confiſcated, to the amount of eight hundred thouſand piaſters, and their crews put in irons.

LONDON, March 15.

In conſequence of ſome deſpatches received from Admiral Gayton and Sir Baſil Keith, orders were given this week for ſome troops and artillery to be got ready to embark as ſoon poſſible for Jamaica.

Every perſon in the iſland of Jamaica capable is now under arms.

Notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the times, to ſuch a height is luxury arrived, that we are informed from the beſt authority, the lappels and the complete head dreſs of a celebrated lady are made entirely of pearls, worked at Paris, as fine as lace, and that ſhe has ordered a ſuit of clothes to be delivered in London in the month of May, to wear on the King's birth day; the colour of the ſilk is a beautiful laylock, embroidered and flounced with pearls, the front covered with a net of pearls, and a rich ſtomacher of the ſame; fifteen hundred Louis d'ors is allowed for this embelliſhment. [This is more than eaſtern extravagance as there Princes only wear pearls on their necks and arms.]

We ſuppoſe our fine gentlewomen, inſtead of the coloured tinſels their clothes are now adorned with, will ſoon adopt the new Paris mode of pearl trappings.

Lord Barrington has a ſcheme in agitation for making five intire new regiments of Iriſh Catholics, officers and all. Lord Harcourt has aſſured the King, that if ſuch a meaſure was embraced, Ireland would prove a fruitful ſource for regiments to be employed in any diſtant expedition. But while the officers are not taken from among them, the common men will not enliſt. The raiſing and recruiting theſe regiments would thin the riotous part of the Iriſh nation, and be of great benefit to the community. Some ſcheme of this ſort will be accepted by the miniſtry, as an army of foreign Catholics might be joined by as many as they brought arms for, and occaſion a general maſſacre of the Proteſtants.

A correſpondent ſays, that ſince we have not been able, by our arms, to reduce America, a projector has delivered into the Miniſtry a ſcheme which will ſoon bring them to an unconditional ſubmiſſion; and it is confidently reported, that adminiſtration have, with great avidity, adopted it, and mean to carry it into execution by contract, propoſals for which having already been received from two Engliſhmen and eleven Scotchmen. It is, that ſixty thouſand barrels of lamp black be immediately bought in Ruſſia, Pruſſia, or Scotland, and that it be ſent on or before Midſummer day to the reſpective colonies; that commiſſioners be appointed in every ſuch colony, to *paint* the faces, and every other part of the bodies of the Americans as black as Negroes; and that ſoon after this operation they ſhall be ſold, as Negroes are, at public auction, twenty in a lot, to the Creole planters of Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, &c. and that the money ariſing from ſuch ſales be principally applied in improving his Majeſty's loyal but barren kingdom of Scotland; and the remainder in penſions to North, Bute, Mansfield, the two Howes, the Minden Hero, Governors Dunmore, Tryon, and their heirs for three lives, and five pounds a year to every Boſtonian in Brompton Row, who will return thither and be the Negro drivers.

The number of paſſengers going out to New-York is immenſe. One would almoſt be led to believe they were ſhipping themſelves for the land of diamonds, from their hurry to get a paſſage. Capt. Lawrence, who commands a ſhip in that trade, has no leſs than twenty paſſengers.

The quantity of merchants goods going out to Quebec, Halifax, and New-York is immenſe, and it is imagined that great part of them will find their way into ſome of the other provinces, as they muſt be too much for the conſumption of thoſe places.

The pay of the Heſſian Chaſſeurs, which are now, or may hereafter be in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, is to be higher than the pay allowed to the Heſſian cavalry.—Thirty crowns banco are to be paid by Great-Britain per head, as

levy money for the Heſſian infantry, who may be hereafter raiſed; forty-five crowns banco are to be paid per head for the troops of horſe. An augmentation of the ſubſidy allowed to the Landgrave for the uſe of the troops is to take place when the additional levies, ſpecified in the treaty, ſhall be furniſhed.

On Wedneſday laſt the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty at Doctors Commons, in the caſe of a Dutch ſhip called the Twegee Broders, ordered that the powder and arms ſhould be ſold by the Capt. at a fair price, and the produce paid to the claimant, without coſt on either ſide, as there had been a delay on both parties; and ordered the ſhip and the reſt of the cargo to the Dutch claimants. The ſhip had cleared out from Rotterdam, and part of the powder was entered in the name of merchandize; the reſt of the powder was taken on board clandeſtinely, as appeared by the evidence of the Dutch ſeamen, and on purpoſe to paſs with ſecrecy, on account of the prohibition of the States General. The veſſel was but ninety tons burthen, and had nine t.. s of powder on board. The Proctor of the Admiralty had offered to buy the powder and arms, at a fair appraiſement; but the Dutch refuſed unleſs they had their freight, twenty per cent. on the cargo, and for damage and demurrage, and all coſts of ſuit, and five per cent. commiſſion for ſelling their own goods. It did not appear that the powder and arms were for the account and riſque of Dutch ſubjects; but there was reaſon to think, though conſigned to St. Euſtatia, that they were laden for the uſe of colony agents and Americans.

At the ſame time the cargo of the Aurora, a ſhip laden with tobacco, of a very great value, bound from America to Nantz, was condemned as a droit of admiralty. She was brought into Liverpoole by Engliſh ſailors on board, who confined the Captain and Mate, and entered into a written agreement to ſtand by King George, and having made a French flag into an Engliſh one, hoiſted it over the American Rebel flag, and brought her in as above. A claim was given at the ſame time for the ſhip for merchants in Scotland, ſhe having been taken when a tranſport by the Rebels. The judge reſtored the ſhip ſubject to ſalvage of one eighth, reſerving the queſtion to whom, and of ſalvage of the cargo. A claim was alſo entered by the Proctor, for one Turner and others of the crew, who retook her from the enemy's poſſeſſion. The Judge, in the caſe of Dickinſon, ſaid that he had known the half, and even the whole, given as ſalvage, according to merits, in former wars, to perſons who had taken ſhips from the enemy without commiſſion. This ſhip was a very fine one, and was intended to have been fitted out at Nantz as a privateer, by the American owner, Hall, who was on board.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 17. On Friday evening, the ninth inſtant, came into Port Royal, the ſloop Hornet, a prize taken by his Majeſty's ſloop Porcupine, commanded by the Honorable Captain Cadogan. She is the firſt veſſel of war out of Philadelphia, under a commiſſion from the Congreſs, which has been taken and brought into this iſland.—She is extreemly well found and armed, mounts ten carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, and has got on board a valuable cargo of indigo and rice, with which ſhe was going from Carolina to Martinico.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) June 4. On Sunday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Seaford, Thomas Colpoys, Eſq; commander, brought into Engliſh Harbour three prizes, two of which were Dutchmen, the other a ſmall privateer ſchooner. On board one of the Dutchmen was found ſeventeen hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, with tobacco, indigo, &c. &c. the other a very valuable cargo alſo.

We hear from London, that on the 26th of February laſt, died at his villa at Southend, near London, in an advanced age, Alderman Samuel Turner, Eſq.

WOOL and COTTON CARDS to be ſold by BENJAMIN POULTNEY, the fifth door above Fourth in Market-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Coneſtoga waggon.

Was taken up on the morning of the 16th inſtant (July) in a lot of rye near the Bettering-Houſe, a GREY HORSE about ſix years old, without a mark. The owner is deſired to come and pay damages and expences, and take him away. Apply to Iſaac Greentree, at the Coneſtoga waggon.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1777.

AS JOHN ACKROYD intends quitting ſtorekeeping, the remaining goods on hand will be ſold at a low price, and many other articles much under firſt coſt; and if not diſpoſed of in two or three weeks time, the remainder will be ſold off at vendue, at his ſtore in Market and Second ſtreets.

WANTED immediately, ſix or eight ſober, orderly WORKMEN that have been uſed to file and finiſh; ſuch as clockmakers, whiteſmiths, cutlers, or braſs founders, that are willing to engage for one, two, or three years, at very light work, in a ſhop in this city, for the ſervice of the ſtates, ſhall have good wages, and, if deſired, their rations found them. Any ſuch that incline for employ, may be informed of particulars by applying to the printer.

N. B. There are a few unmounted good ſmall ſword blades to be ſold. Inquire as above. July 18.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1777.

ON Tueſday next, the 22d inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be ſold by public vendue, by JOHN ROSS, cryer, at the houſe of Thomas Brooke's, the corner of Water and Arch ſtreets, near the New ferry, a variety of HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE, among which are feather beds and bedding, ſacking bottom bedſteads, chairs, tables, walnut cheſt of drawers, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, braſs copper and iron pots, wearing apparel, &c. &c. The goods muſt preremtorily be paid for at the time of ſale without diſtinction of perſons.

Said Roſs has for ſale, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, ſundry ſorts of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are blue, brown, and mixed broadcloths, pins by the pound or packet, writing paper, books, mens boots, ſhoes, ſtockings, paſteboard, ſmall tooth and crooked combs, a quantity of glaſs and Queen's ware, gilt coat and jacket buttons, indigo, Spaniſh whitening, roſin, ground black lead, muſket and fowling pieces, ſnible and other hinges, pipes, a quantity of good clothing, ſilver watches, ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture, ſuch as walnut tree cheſts of drawers, cheſts, hair trunks, live feathers, &c. &c.

He alſo ſells at private ſale or public vendue, goods of all ſorts, horſes, carriages, houſes, lots of ground, and plantations, agreeable to law.

Thoſe who are pleaſed to truſt him with the diſpoſal of their goods, will have ſtrict punctuality done them.

Was found on the Commons, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a quantity of money in it. Whoever has loſt the ſame, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again by applying as above.

PHILADELPHIA.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland, that Lieut. Col. Barton, of the ſtate troops of that commonwealth, with a party of forty men, has made priſoners Major Gen. Preſcot and his Aid de Camp.

We hear from Georgia, that Col. Elbert made a deſcent upon Eaſt-Florida, with the brigade under his command, and after ſome ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhing with the enemy, in which he took ſome priſoners, and retook a number of Negroes, returned with the brigade ſafe into Georgia. That General M'Intoſh was entirely recovered of the wounds he ſome time ago received in an engagement with the enemy, and lately in a duel with Governor Gwinnett. That a privateer from that ſtate had lately taken four prizes, one of which had a large number of dollars on board.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated camp at the Clove, July 16, 1777.

"Sir—I beg leave to congratulate Congreſs on the captivity of Major General Preſcot and one of his Aids—The particulars of this fortunate event, you will find in the incloſed extract of a letter this minute received from General Spencer, which, I preſume, are at large in the packet Mr. Greenleaf will deliver. Lieut. Col. Barton and the ſmall handful under his command, who conducted the enterprize, have great merit."

Extract of a letter from Major General Spencer, dated Providence, July 11, 1777.

"Sir,—I have the pleaſure to congratulate your Honor, and the Hon. Continental Congreſs, on the late ſucceſs of Lieut. Col. Barton, who, with the number of forty, including Captains Adams and Phillips, and a number of brave officers, laſt night went on Rhode-Iſland, and brought off Major General Preſcot, and Major William Barrington, one of his Aid-de-Camps, and the centry at the General's door, all that were at the General's quarters. This was done with ſuch prudence that no alarm was given to the enemy until our party had got near to the main, on their return. They are now in this town.

"Col. Barton went with his party in four whale boats from Warwick neck, about ten miles by water, to the weſt ſide of the iſland; landed about half way from Newport to Briſtol ferry, then marched one mile to the General's quarters, returned again to Warwick, and had the good fortune to eſcape the diſcovery of the enemy's guard boats, although ſeveral ſhips of war lay round in thoſe parts. Several attempts of this nature have been made without any loſs on our ſide, and with ſome ſmall ſucceſs. The above named Captain Phillips, ſome time ſince, with a party of about twenty, brought off one Enſign Clark of the 43d regiment, now a priſoner.—Another party attacked one of the enemy's guards, diſperſed them, killed three, and wounded one. We have had ſeveral deſerters from the Britiſh regiments."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the male white inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, who may think themſelves any way aggrieved in conſequence of the militia law of this ſtate, that, agreeable thereto, a General Court of appeal will be held at the Courthouſe of this city on Monday the 28th inſtant, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

Philad. July 19. WILLIAM HENRY, Lieut.

A Quantity of excellent SEED BUCKHWEAT, to be ſold by Elizabeth Chandler, the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets. July 19.

WANTED to purchaſe, a NEGRO from the age of ſixteen to twenty-three. Any perſon having ſuch a one to be diſpoſed of, may apply to the printer.

Water-ſtreet Armoury, July 19, 1777.

WANTED two or three GUNLOCK FILERS, and a good STOCKER or two, who, by applying as above, ſhall be properly encouraged by THOMAS BUTLER, chief armourer of the United States.

N. B. Thoſe who live at a diſtance, will do well to write firſt.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1777.

A GARDENER, that is ſober, induſtrious, and underſtands his buſineſs, with a good character, may hear of a birth by applying to the printer.

STOLEN laſt night, a SILVER WATCH with a china face, maker's name William Holdſtock, London, No. 926. Whoever brings it to the printer, or to the ſubſcriber in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Vine-ſtreet, ſhall have Four Pounds reward. VALENTINE BECK.

N. B. If offered for ſale, pleaſe to ſtop it. July 15.

DESERTED from the Georgia Fourth battalion, JOHN BUCHANAN, about 27 years of age, five feet four inches high, black hair, brown complexion, black eyes and eyebrows, and a round face. He enliſted with the ſubſcriber about five days ago, ſince when, it is ſuppoſed, he has changed his name, and calls himſelf Matthias, or gave himſelf a falſe name when he enliſted. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and gives information thereof to Col. John White, at his lodgings in Lodge-alley, or to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Gray's-alley, in Second-ſtreet, ſhall be entitled to TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges.

THOMAS WASHINGTON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forbid to harbour or conceal ſaid deſerter.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt Tueſday night, living upon the Long-wharf, above Poole's-bridge, two ſilk gowns, one a deep blue, the other a ſtriped purple, a black ſilk cloke lined with black ſerge, and the hood lined with light blue ſilk, eleven ſhirts, two feather beds, ſix blankets, two pair of mens new ſhoes, three ſhifts, two aprons, ſeven pair of ſtockings, five jackets, five pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of nankeen breeches, two table cloths, three ſheets, a brown regimental coat faced with white, fourteen yards of brown woollen cloth, and ſundry other articles. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and in proportion for the goods, or any part of them.

July 19. PATRICK MULHOLLEN.

TO be SOLD, a large genteel CHAIR HORSE. Inquire of William Sitgreaves in Market-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD, a handſome and faſhionable TEA KITCHEN, or URN. Inquire of Doctor Duffield in Walnut-ſtreet.

N. B. This valuable piece of plate was made and proved in London.

WANTED, a ſervant WOMAN, who is capable of all kind of houſework, except cooking; ſhe muſt be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a perſon as this advertiſement may ſuit, would procure good wages, by applying to the printer. July 15.

JUST publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOHN NORMAN, engraver, at the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets, at Meſſ. Bradford's book ſtore in Market-ſtreet, and at Robert Bell's, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet (price Three Dollars) The THEATRE of WAR in North-America, with a polymetric table ſhewing the diſtances and roads of the principal places, towns, forts, rivers, &c. Being a complete map of the Thirteen United States, divided by different colours, and of all that hath been heretofore comprehended under the name of the Britiſh colonies in North-America.

N. B. This map is engraved from a very late copy done in England on a new and accurate plan, calculated for the uſe of the officers in the Britiſh army.—The American publiſher therefore apprehends that the utility of this map will be equally ſelf evident to all the officers of the Continental army, and to all the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States in America.

TO be SOLD by ROBERT KNOX, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a few pieces of Holland duck, and a few pounds of pound pins. Likewiſe to be ſold, or let out upon ground rent, a few LOTS of GROUND in the Northern Liberties, on Front and Second ſtreets.

TO be SOLD by JOHN SPARHAWK in Second-ſtreet five doors below the Friends meeting, a general aſſortment of books and ſtationery, among which are bibles and, common prayers, Cheſterfield's letters, Dimſdale's method of inoculation for the ſmallpox, Tiſſot's advice to the people with regard to their health, blank books, the beſt large papers for books of records, Engliſh parchments, backgammon tables, ſword belts, knots and tambours, a few pairs of ſilk ſtockings, ſlates, the beſt lancets, pewter and ivory pipe ſyringes, ſheet and common wafers, deſk and round pewter inkſtands, ſhaving equipage, Davis's quadrants, ſcales with money weights, &c.

Alſo drugs, patent and other medicines, among theſe are Harlem oil, Keyſer's pills, Jeſuits drops, Daffy's elixir, Scotch pills, female pills, Turlington's balſam, Britiſh oil, Godfrey's cordial, American Balſam, Bateman's drops, pill boxes, caſes of ſweet oil, phials, &c.

May be had at ſame place whale oil, race ginger, and a parcel of damaged flour.

N. B. Several have uſed this flour for feeding horſes, and ſay that given with cut ſtraw, it anſwers the end well, and proves much cheaper than oats, or any other grain they can procure.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber in Strawberry-alley, at the ſign of the Horſe and Groom, about two weeks ago, on a market day, a SORREL COLT with ſome natural marks, and about one year old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

Philad. July 10. PETER WILTBERGER.

N. B. If the owner of the ſaid colt doth not come within [illegible] weeks, from this date, it will be ſold for its keeping.

AT GEORGE HAUGHTON's ſtore for RECEIVING GOODS for SALE, next door to the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, are the following articles to be ſold for caſh only, viz. Mahogany and walnut tree chairs, eaſy ditto, dining and tea tables, with various kinds of bedſteads and other furniture; likewiſe printed linens and handkerchiefs, jeans, ſilk ſtockings, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

He begs to remind thoſe that have houſehold furniture, or any kinds of merchandize to ſell, and would chooſe to have a ready purchaſer, to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſending them to him, as great numbers of ladies, gentlemen, and others, have already applied to him for moſt kinds of goods.

At ſaid place is a large yard made convenient for the reception of horſes, to be ſold by private ſale, every market day, where there is a book kept for perſons to enter them, with the price, and the owners name and place of abode. If a ſtranger brings a horſe, he will not be received without proper vouchers of his being honeſtly come by.

The public may be aſſured that every ſtep ſhall be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, and no commiſſions if not ſold.

Upholſterers and Joyners work done, and gentlemen of the army ſupplied for the camp, as uſual.

Eſtates, &c. ſold at vendue, according to law.

ELIZABETH WEED, widow of Doctor George Weed, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, has for ſale, at her houſe in Front-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Arch-ſtreet, on the Bankſide, the following medicines of her late huſband's preparation, viz.—The Syrup and Powder for the flux, the Syrup of Balſam for coughs and colds, the Royal Balſam, the Bitter Tincture, the Eſſence of Tar, &c. &c. And as ſhe has his receipts, and been employed theſe ſeveral years paſt in preparing them herſelf, ſhe intends ſtill to continue them for the uſe of the public. Such perſons therefore, as have experienced their good effects heretofore, may depend on being ſupplied with them as uſual, by applying as above. She has alſo for ſale, ſundry patent and ſhop medicines, ointments and ſalves.

A Small parcel of exceeding good wool and cotton CARDS to be SOLD. Inquire at the Conеſtoga Waggon in Market-ſtreet.

DESERTED from Capt. William Hornby's company of the Georgia Fourth battalion, on the 18th of June laſt, AUGUSTUS WALBER, a native of Germany, about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, dark brown hair, thin viſage, cocked noſe, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in the jail or workhouſe of the city of Philadelphia, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM HORNBY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby ſtrictly forbid from harbouring or entertaining him.

THE cargo of the ſloop Betſy, conſiſting of CORDAGE, RIGGING, houſehold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. will be ſold next Monday morning, at ten o'clock, upon the Continental wharf. READY CASH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Copy of a letter from General ST. CLAIR to CONGRESS, dated Fort Edward, July 14, 1777.

"SIR,

CONGRESS may probably think it extraordinary that ſo much time ſhould have elapſed before they heard from me, after a ſtep of ſuch conſequence as the evacuation of the poſts that had been entruſted to my care; but it was not in my power to write whilſt on the march to this place. I am ſorry to find that my letter to General Schuyler, the night the evacuation took place, has not come to his hands, as for want of that, though he has doubtleſs informed Congreſs of the matter, he could not give them the reaſons that induced it; they were theſe—

"Seeing that the poſts of Ticonderoga and Mount Independance were nearly inveſted, and having intelligence by my ſpies that they would be completely ſo in twenty-four hours, when we ſhould be cut off from all poſſibility of ſuccour; that the batteries of the enemy were ready to open, and the whole of our encampment on the Ticonderoga ſide expoſed to their fire; conſidering at the ſame time the weakneſs of the garriſon, that the effective numbers were not ſufficient to man one half of the works, and that conſequently the whole muſt be upon conſtant duty, which they could not poſſibly long ſuſtain, and that of courſe the places with the garriſon muſt inevitably in a very few days fall into the enemy's hands, I ſaw no alternative but endeavoring to evacuate them, and bring off the army. Whereupon I called the General Officers together, to take their ſentiments. They were unanimouſly of opinion that the places ſhould be evacuated without the leaſt loſs of time, and it was accordingly ſet about that night, the fifth inſtant. After embarking in boats as much of our cannon, proviſions and ſtores as was poſſible, with the boats which were ordered to Skeenſborough, I ſent Col. Long, an active diligent, good officer, to take the command there, with his regiment and the invalids, until I ſhould join him with the army, which was to march to that place by Caſtleton. The body of the army reached Caſtleton the next evening, thirty miles from Ticonderoga, and twelve from Skeenſborough; but the rear guard, under the command of Col. Warner, which, with the ſtragglers and infirm, amounted to near twelve hundred, ſtopped ſhort of that place ſix miles, and were next morning attacked by a ſtrong detachment the enemy had ſent to hang upon our rear, and retard our march. Two regiments of militia, who had left us the evening before, and had halted about two miles from Col. Warner, were immediately ordered to his aſſiſtance, but to my great ſurprize they marched directly down to me; at the ſame time I received information that the enemy were in poſſeſſion of Skeenſborough, and had cut off all our boats and armed veſſels. This obliged me to change my rout, that I might not be put betwixt two fires, and at the ſame time be able to bring off Col. Warner, to whom I ſent orders if he found the enemy too ſtrong to retreat to Rutland, where he would find me to cover him, that place lying nearly at an equal diſtance from both. Before my orders reached him, his party was diſperſed, after having for a conſiderable time ſuſtained a very warm engagement, in which the enemy ſuffered ſo much that they purſued but a ſmall diſtance.—Our loſs I cannot aſcertain, but believe it does not exceed forty, killed and wounded. About two hundred of the party have joined me at Rutland and ſince, but great numbers of them are ſtill miſſing, and I ſuſpect have got down into New-England by the way of Number Four. After a very fatiguing march of ſeven days, in which the army ſuffered much from bad weather, and want of proviſions, I joined General Schuyler the 12th inſt.

"It was my original plan to retreat to this place, that I might be betwixt Gen. Burgoyne and the inhabitants, and that the militia might have ſomething in this quarter to collect to; it is now effected, and the militia are coming in, ſo that I have the moſt ſanguine hopes that the progreſs of the enemy will be checked, and I may yet have the ſatisfaction to experience, that although I have loſt a poſt, I have eventually ſaved a ſtate.

"Perhaps I may be cenſured, by thoſe who are unacquainted with the ſituation I was in, for not ſooner calling the militia to my aſſiſtance. I think I informed Congreſs that I could not do that for want of proviſions; and as ſoon as I got a ſupply I did call for them, and was joined by near nine hundred the day before the evacuation, but they came from home ſo ill provided that they could not, nor did not propoſe to ſtay with me but a few days. The two Maſſachuſetts regiments of militia likewiſe, which compoſed part of the garriſon, gave me notice that their time expired in two days, and they intended then to go home. In vain did I beg of their officers to exert every influence they had over them, and from their ſubſequent behaviour, I am fully perſuaded the officers are moſt to blame. They kept with me, however, for two days on the march, but their conduct was ſo licentious and diſorderly, and their example beginning to affect the Continental troops, I was conſtrained to ſend them off.

"Incloſed is a copy of the Council of War, in which you will find the principles upon which the retreat was undertaken. As I found all the General Officers ſo fully of opinion that it ſhould be done immediately, I forbore to mention to them many circumſtances which might have influenced them, and which I ſhould have laid before them, had they been of different ſentiments; for I was, and ſtill am, ſo firmly convinced of the neceſſity, as well as the propriety of it, that I believe I ſhould have ventured upon it, had they been every one againſt it.

"I have the utmoſt confidence in the candour of Congreſs, and perſuade myſelf, notwithſtanding the loſs they have ſuſtained, when they have impartially conſidered, that I was poſted with little more than two thouſand men in a place that required ten thouſand to defend it; that theſe two thouſand were ill equipped, and worſe armed, not above one bayonet in ten, an arm eſſential in the defence of lines; that with theſe two thouſand I have made good a retreat from under the noſe

of an army at leaſt four times their numbers, and have them now betwixt the enemy and the country, ready to act againſt them, that my conduct will appear at leaſt not deſerving cenſure. I have the honor to be, &c.

AR. ST. CLAIR."

P. S. The enemy's force, from the beſt accounts, is three thouſand five hundred Britiſh, four thouſand Brunſwick and Heſſe Hanau, two hundred Indians, and two hundred Canadians.

The Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq.

At a Council of General Officers held at Ticonderoga, July 5, 1777.

PRESENT, Major General St. Clair, Brigadier General De Roche Fermoy, Brigadier General Poor, Brigadier General Patterſon, Colonel Commandant Long.

GENERAL St. Clair repreſented to the Council, that as there is every reaſon to believe that the batteries of the enemy are ready to open upon the Ticonderoga ſide, and that the camp is very much expoſed to their fire, and to be enfiladed on all quarters; and as there is alſo reaſon to expect an attack upon Ticonderoga and Mount Independance at the ſame time, in which caſe neither could draw any ſupport from the other; he deſires their opinion, whether it would be moſt proper to remove the tents to the low ground, where they would be leſs expoſed, and wait the attack at the Ticonderoga lines, or whether the whole of the troops ſhould be drawn over to Mount Independance, the more effectually to provide for the defence of that poſt.

At the ſame time the General begged leave to inform them that the whole of our force conſiſted of two thouſand and eighty-nine effective rank and file, including one hundred and twenty-four artificers unarmed, beſides the corps of artillery, and about nine hundred militia that have joined us, and cannot ſtay but a few days.

The council were unanimouſly of opinion, that it is impoſſible with our force to defend Ticonderoga and Mount Independance, and that the troops, cannon and ſtores, ſhould be removed this night, if poſſible, to Mount Independance.

2d. Whether after the diviſion of the army at Ticonderoga have retreated to Mount Independance, we ſhall be in a ſituation to defend that poſt, or in caſe it cannot be defended, if a retreat into the country will be practicable.

The council are unanimouſly of opinion, that, as the enemy have already partly ſurrounded us, and there remains nothing more to inveſt us completely but their occupying the neck of and betwixt the lakes and the eaſt creek, which is not more than three quarters of a mile over, and poſſeſſing themſelves of the Narrows betwixt us and Skeenſborough, and thereby cutting off all communication with the country, a retreat ought to be undertaken as ſoon as poſſible, and that we ſhall be very fortunate to effect it.

Signed, A. ST. CLAIR, Maj. Gen.
DE ROCHE FERMOY, B. G.
ENOCH POOR, B. G.
JOHN PATTERSON, B. G.
Colonel Commandant LONG.

A true copy taken from the original.
ISAAC BIDD DUNN, A. D. C.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A letter from Fort Edward, dated July 14, ſays "A party of the enemy got a good ſcourging betwixt Skeenſborough and Fort Ann the other day, from the party commanded by Col. Long. The ninth regiment is almoſt intirely cut off, and if our people had had but two rounds more, not a man of them would have eſcaped."

☞ The SECRETARY's OFFICE is removed from Walnut-ſtreet to the South Eaſt corner of Market and Sixth ſtreets.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL's WOOL CARDS, warranted of the beſt quality, to be ſold by Iſaac Lort, in Strawberry-alley.

Lancaſter, June 17, 1777.

BENJAMIN HARBESON, from Philadelphia, now carries on the copperſmith's buſineſs, at the ſouth weſt corner of King and Queen ſtreets, where he makes ſtills of all ſizes, fullers, brewers and ſaltpetre coppers. He has ſtills of various ſizes, ready made, for ſale.

READY MONEY for new and old books, fivepence a pound for clean linen rags, and the higheſt price for old ſails and ropes, given at Samuel Dellap's bookſhop, at the corner of Third-ſtreet, in Cheſnut ſtreet, oppoſite the Croſs-Keys; where may be had writing and printing paper, New-England and Manſon's primers, ſpelling books, playing cards, pocket books with or without ſlate paper, blank books, wafers and ink powder by wholeſale and retail; a large collection of plays and entertaining books.

N. B. Bonnet paſte boards, wholeſale and retail.

TO be SOLD, two ſecond hand TWO WHEELED CARRIAGES, with harneſs for each; one of them with a full back top, the other with a ſhifting top, an iron axletree, and a ſeat for children. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a LOT on Schuylkill, well improved, between the Middle and Upper ferries, on which is erected a neat well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole. Alſo a lot in Fourth-ſtreet, forty-five feet front, and 150 deep, with the privilege of an alley eleven feet and a half wide.

To be LET, a large three ſtory houſe on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets. Inquire of the printer. July 21.

TO be ſold cheap for caſh, by THOMAS BANLAY, mens and womens thread hoſe, tailors thread, oznabrugs, pins, bunting for ſhips colours, brimſtone, gunpowder, flints, red lead, lapis calaminaris, knitting needles, braſs and iron wire, nails, corks, writing paper, fine foreign hemp, and a few buſhels of coarſe ſalt.

Alſo the following medicines—Jeſuits bark, nitre, cream of tartar, ſago, camphire, opium, white precipitate, and camomile flowers.

A Parcel of BEDS, BLANKETS, and COVERLETS, to be diſpoſed of at private ſale. Likewiſe a Dutch ſervant man, who has two years to ſerve from next December; want of employ, and not any fault, is the reaſon of his being ſold. Inquire of the printer.

STRAYED from off the Commons laſt Tueſday, a middling ſized RED MILCH COW with a white face, both her ears are marked with ſmall ſlits, and is about eight years old. Whoever brings ſaid cow to the Old ferry in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, or gives intelligence where ſhe may be found, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges.

July 21. WILLIAM MILNOR.

ST. GEORGE's, Grenada, June 7. On Thurſday was ſent in here, by the Lord Howe privateer of this port, the ſloop Orange, Capt. Leighton, from Boſton for Surinam, with a cargo of fiſh, lumber, ſtaves, hoops, tallow, and ſpermaceti candles, &c.

The ſame day the Cygnet ſloop of war, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Stratford, arrived here, and brought in a ſmall ſchooner with French papers, having on board ſome Americans. She was bound from Martinico to St. Euſtatia, with a conſiderable ſum of ſpecie, in order to purchaſe a faſt ſailing veſſel as a tender to the Rattle Snake privateer.

On Monday laſt the ſchooner Betſey, Capt. Taylor, with a full lading of cotton, worth at leaſt 1500l. ſterling, for this port, was cut out of a bay in Carriouacou, by a canoe manned with eighteen Frenchmen belonging to a veſſel commanded by Paſcal, who has done ſo much miſchief among the Grenadines.

BOSTON, July 10. Laſt Monday returned into port from Nantz in France, Capt. Clouſton, in the ſtate armed brig Freedom, with whom came paſſengers a Pruſſian Major, and ſeveral French gentlemen of the army.

The ſame day was ſent into an eaſtern port, a prize brigantine, by Capt. M'Clary, laden with green fiſh and ſalt.

By Capt. Clouſton we learn that our Commiſſioners at the Court of France were in perfect health when he came away. We alſo learn that the Tyrannicide ſtate veſſel of war, Capt. Harrington, and the Riſing States private armed brig, Capt. Thomſon, are both taken by two Britiſh pirate ſhips of war, and ſent into England.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at a ſafe port, a prize brig laden with rum; ſhe was from Jamaica, bound to Liverpoole, and was captured by Capt. Oaks in the private armed brig Hawk. She ſailed from Jamaica the beginning of April laſt, in company with fifty ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of a frigate.

Laſt week arrived at a ſafe port a prize, which makes the eighth taken and the ſixth ſent in by Capt. Fiſk, in one of the ſtate veſſels; ſhe came from Topſham in England, was taken in ſeven days after ſailing, her loading ſalt proviſions, and bound to Newfoundland. He alſo took another veſſel from ſaid port, which he gave to the priſoners, about ſixty in number.

PROVIDENCE, July 5. On Wedneſday a deſerter, belonging to the 43d Britiſh regiment, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland. He informs, that the enemy's force now there is as follows, viz. the 22d, 43d, and 54th Britiſh regiments, with four regiments of Heſſians, making in the whole about three thouſand five hundred men.

NEW-LONDON, July 4. The flag of truce mentioned in our laſt, ſailed from this port for New-York laſt Wedneſday; in whom went paſſengers Duncan Stewart, Eſq; and family; they having permiſſion to remove to Great-Britain.

HARTFORD, July 14. The General Aſſembly of this ſtate are to meet in this place on Thurſday the 24th of this inſtant, by order of his Excellency the Governor.

Sunday ſe'nnight, early in the morning, a party of the enemy landed at Norwalk, from a veſſel in the Sound, and ſtole twenty-five head of cattle, and ſome ſheep, and immediately put back to their veſſel, where they arrived ſafe with their booty.

Our accounts from the northward are *ſtill* ſo confuſed, that nothing particular that may be relied upon can be given to the public; but as the one half of the militia from the weſtern part of this ſtate and Maſſachuſetts bay, together with about fourteen hundred of the brave inhabitants of the ſtate of Vermont, or Green Mountain Boys, are marched for that ſtation, we hope ſoon to give our readers a good account from that quarter.

Philad. July 22, 1777.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM, next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, has for ſale the following goods, which he will ſell, as low as the times will admit, for caſh, either wholeſale or retail; rich pearl coloured ſatin, of the beſt quality; ſtriped and changeable mantuas; ducapes, white figured modes, durants, rattinets, cotton velvets, ſeveral ſorts of worſted, thread and cotton hoſe; mens thread and leather gloves; womens ſilk, cotton, thread, and leather mitts; mens ſilk caps; nankeens, table cloths, Bengal, black and white blond lace, ſilk and ferret ſtaylaces, Scotch and home made threads, white ſtay binding, copper-plate curtain patterns, bobbins, tapes, needles, beſt pound pins, ivory mounted fans, pearl necklaces, beads, plated tankards, ſalt cellars, ſervers, cordial cups, and labels for decanters; japanned waiters of various ſizes; looking glaſſes, carving knives and forks, bellows, chiſſels, plain irons, hinges, raſps, two feet rules, ſhoemakers ſize ſticks, wood ſcrews, ſprigs, door bolts; temple ſpectacles with ſteel caſes, braſs and glaſs ink pots, cork ſcrews, pewter tea ſpoons, japanned tea-tongs, razor-metal ſciſſars; childrens knives; fountain pens; and a good aſſortment of china, viz. diſhes, blue and white enameled bowls of various ſizes; enamelled cups and ſaucers; blue and white ſugar diſhes, butter boats; blue and white and enamelled tea pots, cream jugs; ornamental jars and beakers; tureens; ornamental figures; one complete dining table ſet, one tea table ditto; ſundry queen's ware, and a variety of glaſs ware, ſome of which is ſuitable for apothecaries; a few electrical globes; old Jamaica ſpirits, genuine old Madeira wine, cinnamon, mace, roll brimſtone, and choice indigo; writng paper, bibles, prayer books, blank books, with a number of other books, too tedious to mention.

WAS BROKE OPEN, between the 19th and 21ſt inſtant, the DYE SHOP of the ſubſcriber, on the Dockſide, near the Drawbridge, and the following articles ſtolen, viz. One plain long waiſted brown coat, one brown ditto without buttons or button holes except the flaps and ſleeves, pieced all round the ſkirts, and without lining; one whitiſh cloth frock coat with the pockets in the plaits, one piece of nankeen dyed an olive colour, one black ſatin cloke all ripped on purpoſe to be dreſſed again, five yards of coarſe linen half whitened, and near four ounces of black ſewing ſilk. Whoever diſcovers any of the above articles ſo that they may be had again, and the thief or thieves convicted, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, by applying to David Wiſe dyer, living in Loxley's-alley, near the Drawbridge, in Spruce-ſtreet.

WANTED immediately, one or two BOYS, twelve years of age or upwards, as apprentices to a genteel and profitable buſineſs; as alſo a ſober man to work at ſaid buſineſs, to whom extraordinary encouragement will be given. A young man that would chooſe to engage for one or more years, would be moſt agreeable, and he would find it greatly to his advantage. Inquire of the printer.

A Small quantity of MADEIRA WINE, five years old, and excellent in its quality, to be SOLD. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber this morning, a Negro man named ROMEO, five feet eight or nine inches high, very indifferent legs, by trade a bruſhmaker; he formerly lived with John Hannah, bruſhmaker, at the corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets. He had on, when he went away, a brown coat with a velvet cape, round felt hat much worn, old black knit breeches rather too big, and bad ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro in this city, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, if out of the city Five Pounds, and all reaſonable charges.

PATRICK BYRNES, tavern keeper.

WAS found between Buſſeltown and Philadelphia, a leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſome ſilver and paper money, with divers other things. The owner, proving his property, and paying the expence of advertiſing, may have it again by applying to Joſhua Woolſton in Middle Town, Bucks county, or John Stapler, jun. near the Old ferry in Philadelphia. July 21.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the male white inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, who may think themſelves any way aggrieved in conſequence of the militia law of this ſtate, that, agreeable thereto, a General Court of appeal will be held at the Courthouſe of this city on Monday the 28th inſtant, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

Philad. July 19. WILLIAM HENRY Lieut.
Of the city of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1777.

WAS taken up laſt Friday in Water-ſtreet, a ROAN HORSE. He is now at Mr. Grinding's ſtable, the corner of Second and Arch ſtreets. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM TRICKETT, STATIONER, facing Black-horſe-alley, Philadelphia, makes and ſells all ſorts of ACCOUNT BOOKS, bound in the beſt manner. Likewiſe all ſorts of WAFERS, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. The higheſt price given for OLD RAGS and SAILS.

WAS loſt yeſterday afternoon, on the Moyamenſing road, betwixt John Everly's and Market-ſtreet, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Alexander Warfield, London, a china dial plate, No. 3953, ſilver ſeal with C M in a cypher upon it, and a ſteel chain. Whoever has found ſaid watch, and brings it to the printer, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward.

Mountholly, in New-Jerſey, June 23, 1777.

WANTED at Batſto and Mountholly IRON-WORKS, a number of labourers, colliers, nailers, and two or three experienced forgemen, to whom conſtant employ and the beſt wages will be given.—Four ſhillings per cord will be paid for cutting pine and maple wood. For farther information apply to Mr. William Cox at Col. Cox's counting-houſe in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to Mr. Joſeph Ball, manager, at Batſto, or to the ſubſcriber at Mountholly.

RICHARD PRICE.

N. B. The workmen at theſe works are, by a law of this ſtate, exempt from military duty.

AT GEORGE HAUGHTON'S ſtore for RECEIVING GOODS for SALE, next door to the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, are the following articles to be ſold for caſh only, viz. Mahogany and walnut tree chairs, eaſy ditto, dining and tea tables, with various kinds of bedſteads and other furniture; a good loom, a ſpinnet, a one horſe chair, jeans, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

He begs to remind thoſe that have houſehold furniture, or any kinds of merchandize to ſell, and would chooſe to have a ready purchaſer, to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſending them to him, as great numbers of ladies, gentlemen, and others, have already applied to him for moſt kinds of goods.

At ſaid place is a large yard made convenient for the reception of horſes, to be ſold by private ſale, every market day, where there is a book kept for perſons to enter them, with the price, and the owners name and place of abode. If a ſtranger brings a horſe, he will not be received without proper vouchers of his being honeſtly come by.

The public may be aſſured that every ſtep ſhall be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, and no commiſſions if not ſold.

Upholſterers and Joyners work done, and gentlemen of the army ſupplied for the camp, as uſual.

Eſtates, &c. ſold at vendue, according to law.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price One Dollar)

SELECT ESSAYS, containing the manner of raiſing and dreſſing FLAX and HEMP. Alſo the whole method of bleaching or whitening Linen Cloth. Likewiſe obſervations on the management of Cows and Sheep. The manner of raiſing Radiſhes, Turnips, Cabbage, and other ſuch Plants. And an inquiry concerning the materials that may be uſed in making Paper. With valuable diſſertations on other uſeful ſubjects. Collected from the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, and from various modern authors.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.

Happy he who can trace out the cauſes of things.

GEO. Z. DAVIDSON'S VIR.

The PREFACE.

Several of the following Eſſays are tranſlated from a periodical work publiſhed at Paris under the title of Journal Œconomique; the tranſlation being undertaken by Doctor Tobias Smollett, an author of great reputation, at the deſire of the late Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle, and ſeveral other perſons of taſte and diſtinction, who thought it might conduce to the improvement of uſeful knowledge.

At ſaid BELL's may alſo be had great variety of new and old books in the arts and ſciences; likewiſe Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Engliſh claſſics; with hiſtory, divinity, law, plays, novels, and inſtructive entertainment.

N. B. Books for books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by ROBERT BELL, at his book ſtore, next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Col. CALEB PARRY, deceaſed, either on bond, note, or open account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands on the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid, by

ELIZABETH PARRY, Adminiſtratrix,
JOHN JACOBS, Adminiſtrator.

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Vol III.] THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1777. [Num. 382.

MADRID, April 5.

THE Engliſh Ambaſſador having ſolicited an order, to oblige Mr. Lee, who is ſaid to be charged here with a commiſſion from the Congreſs, to quit the kingdom, anſwer was made him, that his demand was contrary to the law of nations, and that the ſaid Mr. Lee, therefore, ſhould not be diſturbed during his reſidence in Spain.

LONDON, April 9.

The Earl of Suffolk, after a ſhort introductory ſpeech, delivered the following meſſage, which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

" GEORGE, R.

" It gives his Majeſty much concern to find himſelf obliged to acquaint this Houſe with the difficulties he labours under, by reaſon of debts incurred by the expences of his houſhold, and of his civil government; which being computed on the fifth day of January laſt, do amount to more than 600,000l. His Majeſty relying on the loyal and affectionate attachment of this Houſe to his perſon and government, which he has experienced on ſo many occaſions, doubts not of their readineſs to concur in enabling him to diſcharge this debt; and for making ſome farther proviſion for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſhold and dignity of the crown. G. R."

The Earl of Suffolk then preſented to the Houſe copies of all the accounts reſpecting the civil liſt, and the titles thereof were read by the clerk. His Lordſhip then moved, " That his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration on that day ſe'nnight, and the Houſe ſummoned," which was put and agreed to.

April 15. On Thurſday the Lords with white ſtaves waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with the addreſs voted by the Houſe of Peers on Wedneſday, in anſwer to his Majeſty's meſſage relative to the debt of the civil liſt. To which addreſs his Majeſty made a moſt gracious anſwer.

The Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of Supply, on Wedneſday, came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That there be granted £. 618,340 9s. 6d. to his Majeſty, to diſcharge his debts and arrears due and owing upon the civil liſt to the fifth of January laſt; and that for the better ſupply of his Majeſty's houſhold, and for the honor and dignity of the crown, there be granted to his Majeſty, during his life, out of the aggregate fund, the clear yearly ſum of 100,000l. to commence from the fifth of January, over and above the 800,000l. ſettled on his Majeſty, by act of Parliament, on his acceſſion to the throne.

April 28. The laſt deſpatches from Sir Baſil Keith brought advice that four more men of war of the line, and three frigates, were arrived at the Havannah from Old Spain; and that the whole force in that harbour at preſent is eleven ſail of the line, from ſixty-ſix to eighty guns, ſeven frigates, three fireſhips and four xebecks. They have alſo ſeven thouſand of the beſt troops of Spain there, and a numerous ſtaff of general officers; theſe advices have given infinite anxiety to adminiſtration.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 25.

" Arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhip Exeter, Captain Moor, who fell in with a French ſhip of ſeventy-four guns, prepared for action; the Exeter hailed her, and deſired a boat might be ſent on board; her anſwer was, ſhe had none; on which one of the Lieutenants of the Exeter went on board to inquire into the reaſons of their behaviour, as their guns were pointed, and men in the top with ſmall arms; when the French ſhip, it is ſaid, ſhewed him their orders from the French Court, which were, to protect any American ſhips in their ſeas."

Extract of a letter from Boulogne.

" On the twenty-fourth of February laſt, being St. Matthew, the clerk of a little village called Ande Seritte, between Calais and Boulogne, being obliged to attend divine ſervice, left his wife at home, who expected to be brought to bed every hour, and a little boy about ſeven years old. The man had no ſooner left his houſe, than a woman, who was a neighbour, came to viſit his wife. After the firſt ſalutation was over, the viſitor told her, that when ſhe was made acquainted with the reaſon of her viſit, ſhe imagined it would not be very agreeable to her. Alarmed at this, the good woman aſked her what it was ſhe wanted? She replied her money, or her life. Upon which the poor creature, unable to defend herſelf, gave her the keys of her money, which ſhe took; but not being ſatisfied with her booty, ſhe demanded to go into the cellar, as ſhe knew there was a quantity of pickled pork, which ſhe inſiſted upon having. When ſhe was in the cellar, the good woman thought it a fit opportunity to ſecure her. Accordingly ſhe locked her in the cellar, and immediately deſpatched the little boy to call his father home from church. In the mean time ſhe ſecured the doors of the houſe, and retired to her chamber. The little boy was met on his way to the church by the huſband of the woman that was now confined in the cellar. He demanded of the boy where he was going? The boy told him, to call his father from church, as his mother was ill. He ſtopt the boy, and took him back to the houſe. Knocking at the door, the woman being above ſtairs, looked out of the window, and aſked what he wanted? He inſiſted on being let into the houſe; but ſhe refuſed. Upon which he threatened to kill the little boy. The poor diſtreſſed mother ſaid it was better the innocent child ſhould ſuffer than ſhe and her babe within her. Accordingly the villain, with the barbarity that would diſgrace a ſavage, took a large knife and inſtantly cut the boy's head off, and held it up to its much afflicted and unhappy mother. The murderer then was reſolved to ſet his wife at liberty, and murder the diſtracted victim. He immediately got a ladder, and mounting the roof of the houſe, determined to go down the chimney. Upon which ſhe went down ſtairs, and as the chimney was wide, ſaw him deſcending. In a moment ſhe piled a conſiderable heap of ſtraw (which was near at hand) upon the hearth, and ſet fire to it. This had the deſired effect, he dropped very nigh ſuffocated with the ſmoke. She was as well prepared to receive him as her miſerable

Best possible image.

condition would admit of. She gave him ſome blows, as he lay upon the hearth, with a large ſtick ſhe had; but obſerving him to revive a little, ſhe took the knife from his hand, with which he had juſt before murdered her innocent child, and cut off his head. At this juncture, the huſband returning from church, ſaw his beloved child lay on the ground a headleſs corpſe, and his door locked. Raving and diſtracted he immediately, with aſſiſtance, broke open the door; where he found his wife almoſt dead, as ſhe had ſwooned, and the villain upon the hearth without his head. It is impoſſible to form an idea of his ſituation. After proper means were uſed, the unhappy woman was ſo far recovered as to give ſome account of what had happened. Accordingly the cellar was ſearched for the authoreſs of this bloody ſcene, who was immediately conducted to Boulogne priſon, with the head and body of her lifeleſs huſband. Juſtice in this kingdom is ſoon put into execution. I mean to be preſent at the execution of t his wretch, and ſhall, in a future letter, give you an account of her trial, behavior, &c. (Kent. Gaz.)

BOSTON, July 10. Friday laſt being the anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDANCE, when the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES publicly and glorioufly threw off the ſhackles forged by George the Third, the Britiſh tyrant, and nobly reaſſumed thoſe rights which *God* and *nature* beſtowed on man; the day was noticed by every mark of joy. In the forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Roxbury, at the deſire of the Aſſembly ſitting here, preached an excellent diſcourſe from 1 Kings, xii. 15. After which the General Court, having given previous orders for making every preparation for drinking ſucceſs to the *Thirteen United States*, ſent an invitation to General Heath, and the officers of the Continental army and navy; Col. Crafts, and the officers of the train; Col. Hitchborn of the independant company; Col. Hatch, the officers of the militia, and many other gentlemen. While the Congreſs and other toaſts were drank, the guns at Fort-Hill, Caſtle-Iſland, Hull, and the veſſels of war in the harbour fired a grand ſalute. Alſo a detachment of Col. Craft's regiment of artillery, in Congreſs ſtreet, gave thirteen diſcharges from braſs cannon which, as well as the powder made uſe of on this occaſion, were manufactured in this ſtate. The independant company, and the militia of this town, in conjunction with the train of artillery, made a very martial appearance, manœuvred and performed their firings in view of the General Court, to their full acceptance, and the approbation of the ſpectators at large.

In the evening Col. Crafts illuminated his park on the commons, threw ſeveral ſhells, and exhibited a number of fireworks. The chearful appearance of the gentlemen and ladies in the park, and the pleaſantneſs of the evening cloſed with univerſal ſatisfaction the joys of the day, which ſo conſpicuouſly appeared in the countenances of every true friend to America.

By two American ſailors, who made their eſcape from a Britiſh tranſport, lying in Halifax harbour, and arrived in town laſt Tueſday. from Machias, we are informed,—that the Britiſh pirate frigates Milford and Scarborough lay in Machias harbour; they came there with an intention of compelling the inhabitants to take *the oath of allegiance* to the tyrannic king and parliament of *Britain*, the Milford ſent up a boat, with one Lieutenant, one Midſhipman and nine ſeamen, with an intent, it is thought, of making diſcoveries; but, they ſaid, as a flag: The Machias patriots however not thinking proper to take ſuch *noted liars words*, directly ſecured them, and they are now confined in that town. Theſe two men were draughted from among a number of other American priſoners, on board the above mentioned tranſport, to man her; from whence they made their eſcape.

In the cartel arrived here on Saturday, from Halifax, came Capt. Sampſon, of the ſtate brig Independance—Saunders, of the Alfred ſhip of war—Lieut. M'Coy.—Lieut. Col. Erving's Pennſylvania regiment—a number of other officers, ſailors, &c. They all agree in one ſtory, that is, that ever ſince they have been captives with the enemy, they have been treated in ſo ſevere and inhuman a manner, that it is beyond the power of pen and tongue to deſcribe. And that they will not exchange old countrymen, but compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to go on board their pirate ſhips, as ſeamen. *This is the treatment which our brethren receive from our implacable, blood-thirſty enemies—and which the* humane, polite *Mr. Howe (in his letter to his Excellency General Waſhington) calls humanity.*

FISH-KILL, July 17. Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July 14, 1777. "In conſequence of the determination of a council of war, Gen. St. Clair, with his army, on Sunday morning the 6th inſt. evacuated Ticonderoga. Part of the troops came by the way of Skeenſborough, and the main body by the way of Caſtletown, and ſo through the Grants. Thoſe that came by the way of Skeenſborough, were purſued by the enemy's ſhipping and ſeveral companies of light infantry, who landed almoſt as ſoon as our troops; between theſe parties ſome ſkirmiſhes enſued, with little loſs on either ſide. Our people retired to Fort Ann, and were on the Tueſday following reinforced by ſome militia under the command of Lieut. Col. Henry B. Van Renſſelaer. Upon his arrival at that poſt, the commanding officer ordered a few men to go in ſearch of a batteau, who had not been gone above fifteen minutes before they were attacked by a party of about one hundred and fifty, under the command of a Capt. Montgomery, upon which the commanding officer ſent Col. Renſſelaer with one hundred militia to reinforce them. Renſſelaer ſoon came up with them; upon which the engagement was renewed with ſpirit on both ſides for a few minutes, when the enemy gave way, and were purſued for two miles, when unluckily Renſſelaer was wounded through the thigh. Had not this happened, the whole party of the enemy would have fallen into our hands. This is confeſſed by Capt. Montgomery and a ſurgeon, who were taken priſoners. Never did men behave better than our militia did. They ſtood the enemy's fire with the utmoſt coolneſs, and ruſhed on with the greateſt intrepidity. Indeed, Sir, never were men in better ſpirits than the militia are.

"General St. Clair was alſo purſued by a body of the enemy's infantry, grenadiers, Canadians and Indians (a body ſuperior to our rear guard) who fell upon our rear guard, which conſiſted of about one thouſand men. Between theſe an engagement enſued, which laſted about two hours, when the enemy retired. Their loſs on this occaſion exceeds five hundred men; for Lieut. Col. Reed, who walked over the field after the engagement, pointed his ſword on fifty red coats, as he walked along. He adds, that he ſaw a vaſt number lying around in the buſhes. Our loſs upon this occaſion, and in the retreat, does not amount to three hundred. It may eaſily be ſuppoſed that the enemy loſt many men, when their choiceſt troops, ſuperior in numbers to ours, retired, without a reinforcement's arriving to the aſſiſtance of our troops. Never did nor can troops behave better than ours did on this occaſion. We however loſt ſome brave officers, among whom is Col. Francis from Maſſachuſetts. This gentleman behaved like a hero, and ſo did the reſt of the officers in general. General Schuyler is now at Fort Edward, with the main body

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of our army, and Major Yeates, with about one thouſand, at Fort George. We have ſaved forty odd pieces of cannon, a large quantity of powder, &c. medicines, military cheſts, &c. &c.

"Gen. St. Clair took twenty four priſoners, who will be in this day; as alſo thoſe taken by Renſſelaer's party."

PHILADELPHIA.

By a gentleman from Boſton, we are informed that Capts. Mayby and M'Neil, in two Continental frigates, have taken the Fox frigate of thirty-ſix guns, on the banks of Newfoundland. M'Neil's ſhip is put into Boſton, to refit. They manned the Fox immediately, and fifty of her hands entered on board the two American ſhips.

Extract of a letter from Shrewſbury, dated July 23.

"On Sunday the 20th inſt. I had the honor of informing you that 160 ſail of the enemy's fleet had come from the Watering Place, and lay in Sandy-Hook bay. On Monday morning fifteen tranſports and men of war joined them, and about ten o'clock eighty ſmall brigs, ſchooners, and ſloops, came out of the Narrows, and joined the grand fleet. On Tueſday they lay ſtill. But this morning, at half paſt ſix, the ſignal gun for ſailing was fired, the wind N. W. and at ſeven they began to get under way, and ſtood for ſea. After they got clear of the Hook, they ſteared a S. E. courſe, under a very eaſy ſail, in three diviſions. I attended their motions until ſun down, and perceived very little difference in their courſe, ſometimes appearing to ſteer a little to the eaſtward, at other times ſomewhat to the ſouthward.

"By a deſerter, from on board the tranſport ſhip America, I am this morning informed that ſome part of Gen. Howe's army, which croſſed from this ſtate to Staten-Iſland, have been ſent to New-York. He cannot ſay what number, but thinks not exceeding five hundred. He alſo informs that the remainder, except two Heſſian regiments, which are left as a guard upon the iſland, are embarked on board this fleet."

A CARD.

THE mind of the public, at this time, is like that of a man ſlumbering under the oppreſſion of an uneaſy dream; they feel ſomething wrong, without directly knowing what it is, or where it lies. The affair of TICONDEROGA appears to be a combination of errors involving themſelves into myſteries. The accounts received are ſo various and contradictory, that they can neither be explained or reconciled. The ſeveral returns of our numbers, the numbers of the enemy, and the proviſions, all diſagree. Gen. Schuyler laments, in moſt pathetic terms, that he ſhould be ſuppoſed to have given the leaſt intimation for evacuating Ticonderoga, yet if Gen. St. Clair's account, dated the fourteenth of July, from Fort Edward, and now publiſhed, be fully admitted, it proves that Gen. Schuyler muſt either be wrong in his judgment, or very unacquainted with the real condition of the fort and garriſon; either of which muſt render him incapable of commanding that poſt by proxy. It ſeems the expectation of the public to have this matter fully inveſtigated, and it is hoped that the arrival of Gen. Arnold in the Northern Department will throw ſome light upon it.

How the ſeveral commanders have acquitted themſelves, time and circumſtances only can diſcover; but thoſe who look deeper than the ſuperficies, are of opinion that the arrangement of the Northern Department contained in itſelf the ſeeds of its own deſtruction. Gen. Schuyler was at once Quarter-Maſter General, Commiſſary of Proviſions, and Commander of the whole Northern Department, including Ticonderoga, which place he ſcarce ever was within an hundred miles of. How is it poſſible that a perſon ſo circumſtanced and ſituated, can be a judge of matters as he ought? Know what orders to give, or be able to write intelligence? The prevailing opinion is, had Gen. Gates remained, Ticonderoga had not been loſt to this and the neighbouring ſtates. The conſequences may be very diſtreſſing to the whole continent. It is therefore the duty of every man to exert himſelf in time.

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR to be ſold by James Loughead, the upper end of Second-ſtreet; likewiſe a variety of DRY GOODS, which conſiſt of oznabrugs, nankeens, &c. &c.

N. B. All kinds of merchandize is received for ſale at the ſaid ſtore, and ſold for caſh *only* on the former commiſſions.

The eſtates of deceaſed perſons, either real or perſonal, or perſons removing from this ſtate to any other, may have the ſame ſold at public vendue.

DR. YELDALL is to be conſulted at his medicinal warehouſe a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, in all caſes of phyſic and ſurgery. Thoſe wanting his aſſiſtance, and living within the city, may be waited on at their houſes; thoſe in the country, by ſending an account of their diſorders, may have advice and medicines returned; and thoſe not able to pay, may be ſupplied gratis by applying every Monday. It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the Doctor's abilities in practice, his well known travels through moſt of the United States, and the ſurpriſing cures performed by him, ſpeak more powerful than any thing that could be here inſerted.

N. B. The Doctor has for ſale, at his warehouſe, moſt patent medicines now in uſe; likewiſe ſome opium, and bark of the firſt quality.

TO be SOLD by GEORGE SPANGLER in Strawberry-alley, near Market-ſtreet, or at his ſtables in Church-alley, SADDLE and FAMILY HORSES, which he propoſes to continue to ſell for gentlemen and others by commiſſion, and will receive them every market day from ten to twelve in the forenoon. Thoſe who ſend horſes are deſired to give their particular qualities; and they who ſhall pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon his beſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction. As none but principals will be dealt with, he hopes they who cannot give a ſatisfactory account how they come by their horſes, will not give themſelves or him any trouble.

He has alſo genteel horſes to let out, and a likely CHAIR HORSE for ſale.

A YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended, is willing to ſerve in a genteel family, to take care of children, or as chambermaid. She has no objection to cook for a ſmall family. Inquire of the printer.

FIVEPENCE a pound given for CLEAN LINEN RAGS by the printer, and in proportion for thoſe of a coarſer ſort, or ſuch as are mixed. Likewiſe WAFERS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, one thouſand acres of LAND of the *firſt* quality, ſituate on a *navigable* creek in Northumberland. Inquire of the printer.

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1777.

A TREATISE of ARTILLERY, containing—I. General conſtructions of braſs and iron guns uſed by ſea and land, and their carriages.—II. General conſtructions of mortars and howitzers, their beds, and carriages.—III. Dimenſions of all carriages uſed in artillery.—IV. Exerciſe of the regiment at home, and ſervice abroad in a ſiege or battle.—V. Its march and encampment, ammunition, ſtores, and horſes.—VI. Laſtly, the laboratory ſtore for fireſhips, &c.

To which is prefixed an introduction, with a THEORY of POWDER applied to fire-arms.

According to the ſecond London edition, with large additions, alterations, and corrections.

By JOHN MULLER, Profeſſor of Artillery and Fortification, and Preceptor of Engineering, &c. to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.

To the gentlemen of the AMERICAN ARMY.

If a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers can ſpeedily be ſelected, the following uſeful and moſt neceſſary work will be engraved, printed, and publiſhed, for the uſe of the American army, in two or three months from this date, agreeable to the following printed propoſals.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. The American edition of MULLER's TREATISE of ARTILLERY will be engraved and printed, according to the ſecond London edition, with ſome large additions, alterations, and corrections; the whole conſiſting of twenty-eight copper plates, with two hundred and thirteen pages of letter preſs, in one vol. 8vo. to be delivered in neat binding.

II. The price to ſubſcribers will be Eight Dollars; Four Dollars to be advanced at the time of ſubſcribing, and the other Four Dollars to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. As ſoon as two hundred gentlemen are pleaſed to approve of theſe conditions, by their becoming ſubſcribers, the work will be forwarded with great celerity.

IV. Three hundred copies of this work will only be printed, unleſs a greater number of ſubſcribers become encouragers.

Subſcriptions for this higheſt eſteemed work are received by Thomas Proctor, Eſq; Col. of the Firſt regiment of Continental artillery; John White, Eſq; Colonel of the Georgia battalion; Thomas Nevell, at the ſign of the Carpenters Hall, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets; John Norman, engraver, at the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets, and Robert Bell, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet.

RAN away on Tueſday morning, the twenty-ſecond inſt. (July) a Negro boy named JACK, twelve years of age, thick lips, bow legged, and parrot toed. He had on, when he went away, a coarſe oznabrug ſhirt and trouſers, and no hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro boy, and brings him to the ſubſcriber in Second-ſtreet, ſhall have Four Dollars reward. RICHARD FOOTMAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons of this city, a middle ſized BLACK COW near calving, with a white face ſtreaked with black, about eight years old. Fifteen Shillings reward will be given to the perſon who gives information of her, or returns her to Daniel Drinker in Walnut-ſtreet, who has for ſale about thirty hogſheads of inſpected TOBACCO, to be delivered at a landing on James's river in Virginia. A good ſtrong ſecond-hand CART to be ſold.

TO be SOLD, a large genteel CHAIR HORSE. Inquire of William Sitgreaves in Market-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD, a ſecond hand Germantown built COACH very ſuitable for a family in the country, or to go a journey, with harneſs for four horſes. Inquire of Mr. Vandergrift at the Croſs-Keys, the corner of Cheſnut and Third ſtreets. Alſo ſome horſes to be diſpoſed of. Inquire at the ſame place. July 23.

RAN away on Monday the 14th inſtant, from John Le Telier, ſilverſmith, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Negro wench named NELL, about ſeventeen or eighteen years of age, ſhort and thick; ſhe carried away with her ſundry linſey and linen clothes, a woman's black hat lined with red, half worn ſhoes, with large ſquare white metal buckles. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro wench, or ſecures her in any jail, and gives information to the ſaid Le Telier, or to the ſubſcriber at the mill, formerly Butler's, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall receive Eight Dollars rewards, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges. MOSES HOCKLEY.

DESERTED from Col. Forman's regiment of foot, and my company, a certain JAMES WOLFE, about five feet nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, ſtoop ſhouldered, a likely face, clothed in ſcarlet and buff, with pewter buttons marked 31. He was ſeen ſomewhere about Iriſhtown, is a gunſmith by trade, and it is likely he may endeavour to find employ in that branch. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Forty Dollars reward.

July 23. JOHN COMBS, Capt.

WANTED to purchaſe, a NEGRO WOMAN from the age of fourteen to twenty-three. Any perſon having ſuch a one to be diſpoſed of, may apply to the printer.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of elegant PRINTED LINENS, ſingle and double purples. Likewiſe a variety of ſpotted waiſtcoat ſhapes and breeches patterns, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

AT GEORGE HAUGHTON's ſtore for RECEIVING GOODS for SALE, next door to the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, are the following articles to be ſold for caſh only, viz. Mahogany and walnut tree chairs, eaſy ditto, dining and tea tables, with various kinds of bedſteads and other furniture; a good loom, a ſpinnet, a one horſe chair, jeans, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

He begs to remind thoſe that have houſehold furniture, or any kinds of merchandize to ſell, and would chooſe to have a ready purchaſer, to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſending them to him, as great numbers of ladies, gentlemen, and others, have already applied to him for moſt kinds of goods.

At ſaid place is a large yard made convenient for the reception of horſes, to be ſold by private ſale, every market day, where there is a book kept for perſons to enter them, with the price, and the owners name and place of abode. If a ſtranger brings a horſe, he will not be received without proper vouchers of his being honeſtly come by.

The public may be aſſured that every ſtep ſhall be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, and no commiſſions if not ſold.

Upholſterers and Joyners work done, and gentlemen of the army ſupplied for the camp, as uſual.

Eſtates, &c. ſold at vendue, according to law.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

Best possible image.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Published every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1777. [Num. 383.

JUST printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Two Thirds of a Dollar)

The IRISH CHIEF, or PATRIOT KING.

A new tragedy performed at the theatre in Smock-alley, Dublin. Written by FRANCIS DOBBS.

Alſo juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Two Thirds of a Dollar)

ALONSO and ORMISINDA.

A new tragedy, in five acts, as it is performed at the theatre royal in Drury-lane. Written by Mr. HOME, author of the tragedy of Douglaſs.

Et mentem ſtrinxit patriæ pietatis imago. Virgil.

So fair an image of paternal duty touches the ſoul.

N. B. Books for books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by Robert Bell, at his book ſtore next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN DAVIS has for ſale, at his ſtore in *Third-ſtreet*, a quantity of good CAROLINA INDIGO in *barrels*, a few *boxes* of TIN PLATES, and a great *variety* of IRONMONGERY, and other HARDWARE; among which are fryingpans, cheſt locks and hinges, drawer locks, plane irons, braſs handles and eſcutcheons, coffin furniture, ſteel plate handſaws, ſaſh and dovetail ditto, ſhovels and tongs, bellows, Dutch ſcythes, and ſtraw knives, augers, gimlets, wool cards, ſheep ſhears, gouges, chiſels, ſhoemakers knives, pincers, knippers, &c. &c.

Alſo good CLARET by the pierce, a few pieces of BLACK COTTON VELVET, SHEETING LINENS, and BLACK GLASS BOTTLES by the groſs or dozen.

TO be ſold, a valuable PLANTATION in Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, containing three hundred and ſeventy-ſeven acres of good limeſtone land, with two improvements thereon, about thirty acres of meadow made that can be well watered, and about fifty acres more that can be made, and all well watered with a never failing ſtream that is quite ſufficient for the quantity of land, well timbered, about half cleared, and water may be had in every field conveniently; a good limekiln in which may be burnt one thouſand buſhels of lime at once, a very good mill ſeat, with water ſufficient always, in a good wheat country, but three miles from Delaware, where water carriage may be had for flour to Philadelphia, a loghouſe, ſtone chimney, a cellar, log barn, ſtables, and an orchard on each place. The tract can be conveniently divided into two plantations, with a ſuitable quantity of woodland and meadow for each. For farther particulars inquire of James Morgan of Durham, Enoch Morgan on the premiſes, or the printer.

TO BE SOLD, at the Widow Raſor's tavern, the corner of Race and Second ſtreets, a LIGHT FAMILY or STAGE WAGGON, with good new wheels and harneſs in the beſt order. Likewiſe HORSES to be SOLD.

SAMUEL LEACOCK has for ſale, at HALL and SELLERS's in Market-ſtreet, the following BOOKS, viz. Smollet's hiſtory of England, Temple's works, Adventurer, Tatler, Rambler, Cato's letters, Humphry Clinker, Beauties of Magazines, ditto of Spectators, Rowe's works, Felicia to Charlotte, Younger Brother, Precipitate Choice, Vanity of Human Wiſhes, Roderick Random, Female Frailty, Bluecoat Boys, Lady's Magazine, Humoriſt, Generous Lovers, Scarron's comical works neatly gilt, Common Prayer books, The World, Roman hiſtory, Churchill's poems, Watts's hymns and pſalms ſingle and bound together, primmers, ſpelling books, Ready Reckoner, battledores, blank books, ivory memorandum books, with a variety of other books.

Likewiſe writing paper, parchment, quills, inkpowder, ſealing wax, ſlates and pencils, black lead ditto, fountain pens, pocket books, paſteboards, &c. &c.

N. B. At ſaid place may be had a variety of New Plays, &c.

Philadelphia, 7 mo. 25th, 1777.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his manufactory in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and between Market and Arch ſtreets on Hudſon's ſquare, an aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, and the ſeaſon enſuing, to wit, fuſtians, jeans, dimities, ſagathies, coatings, and preſſed cloth.

WOOL wanted, and SPINNERS employed as uſual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

WAS LOST the 15th of this inſtant (July) in or between Germantown and Philadelphia, a black leather POCKET BOOK, with about one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty-one of which were Virginia money, viz. three ſix dollar bills, two of one dollar each, a one third and a two thirds of the ſame; a one dollar bill of Maryland Convention, two twenty ſhillings bills of Pennſylvania money, one old and the other of the laſt emiſſion, with ſome papers. Any perſon having found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward.

HUGH M'ALISTER, living in Front-ſtreet, above Poolſbridge.

East-Whiteland, Cheſter county, July 24, 1777.

IN the night of the 23d inſt. was cut out of the loom, and carried off, from the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, about fifteen yards of fine ſixteen hundred LINEN, yard and inch wide, marked with green at two yards and a half diſtance when laid, upwards of three yards of the firſt end filled with whiter yarn than the remainder. Any perſon who ſecures the thief and linen, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the linen reſtored to the owner, ſhall have Twenty Dollars, or for the linen only, Fifteen Dollars.

ARTHUR LINDAN.

All merchants, ſhopkeepers, and whiteners, are deſired to take notice of this advertiſement.

Mr. TOWNE,

Enclosed you have a tranſlation of part of a Heſſian journal found at Trenton, in December laſt; you may depend upon its being genuine, and may inſert it in your Evening Poſt, if you think proper.

DECEMBER, 13th, 1776.

WE marched to Trenton and joined our two regiments of Rall and Kniphauſen, in order to take up a ſort of winter quarters here, which are wretched enough. This town conſiſts of about one hundred houſes, of which many are mean and little, and it is eaſy to conceive how ill it muſt accommodate three regiments. The inhabitants, like thoſe at Princeton, are almoſt all fled, ſo that we occupy bare walls. The Delaware, which is here extremely rapid, and in general about two ells deep, ſeparates us and the rebels. We are obliged to be conſtantly on our guard, and do very ſevere duty, though our people begin to grow ragged, and our baggage is left at New-York. Notwithſtanding we have marched acroſs this extremely fine province of New-Jerſey, which may juſtly be called the garden of America, yet it is by no means freed from the enemy, and we are inſecure both in flank and rear. This brigade has inconteſtably ſuffered the moſt of any, and we now lie at the advanced point, that as ſoon as the Delaware freezes we may march over and attack Philadelphia, which is about thirty miles diſtant. My friend Sheffer and myſelf lodge in a fine houſe belonging to a merchant, and we have empty rooms enough. Some of the ſervants of the inhabitants remain here; laſt evening I gave one a box on the ear for his ſauſineſs; I bid him bring me a candle, and he replied, if I wanted candles, I ſhould have brought them with me. I was furniſhed with a candle, but nothing elſe. Here is no wine, except Madeira at three ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling a bottle. On the third inſtant Capt. Weiterſhauſen, of the grenadiers, was ſhot at Brunſwick bridge by a rebel, who had concealed himſelf under the bridge. The Capt. had wrote by the laſt packet to his wife, deſiring her to follow him to America. On the 13th General Lee, with two other officers, were taken priſoners by the Engliſh lighthorſe, to the great damage of the rebels.

The 16th the rebels came over the river in boats, but effected nothing.

The 18th ſeventy rebels came over the water, and we were obliged to turn out. But they only carried off a family who went willingly, with three cows and ſome furniture.

The 19th one of the Engliſh lighthorſe was twice badly wounded by a troop of rebels near Maidenhead.

The 21ſt a horſeman was ſhot dead.

The 23d Count Donop wrote to us from Bordentown, deſiring us to be on our guard, for that he was certain of being attacked.

The 24th the enemy actually attacked our grenadiers laſt night, but without ſucceſs, two Highlanders and a grenadier were wounded. We have not ſlept one night in peace ſince we came to this place. The troops have lain on their arms every night, but they can endure it no longer. We give ourſelves more trouble and uneaſineſs than is neceſſary. That men who will not fight without ſome defence before them, who have neither coat, ſhoe nor ſtocking, nor ſcarce any thing elſe to cover their bodies, and who for a long time paſt have not received one farthing of pay, ſhould dare to attack regular troops in the open country, which they could not withſtand when they were poſted amongſt rocks and in the ſtrongeſt intrenchments, is not to be ſuppoſed.

It is much to be lamented that this elegant Journaliſt was diſturbed in his literary labours, by men who could not fight without ſome defence before them, who had neither coat, ſhoe nor ſtocking, nor ſcarce any thing elſe to cover their bodies, and who for a long time had not received one farthing of pay, and yet had the inſolence not only to attack theſe boaſted regular troops, *but to kill ſome, take others, and drive the reſt away; and, what is ſtill worſe, deprive the world of the remainder of this entertaining journal.*

NEW-LONDON, July 4. Captain Jaſon Cheſter, in an armed boat from Middletown, has taken in the Sound a ſchooner laden with wood and flour, bound from Long-Iſland to New-York, and ſent her into Connecticut river.

The following veſſels have lately been carried into New-York, by Britiſh cruiſers, viz.

Schooner Nancy, Iſaac Taylor maſter, belonging to Howel and Douglaſs, of Philadelphia, taken Feb. 27th.

Schooner Apollo, William Forſyth, maſter, belonging to Pringle and Caldwell, taken May 26th.

Brig Eſcape, Benjamin Weeks maſter, from Maryland, bound to Hiſpaniola, taken 15th April, in the Gulph Stream, by the Mermaid, after thirteen hours chaſe.

TO be SOLD by James Mullins in Lombard-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, a very likely BAY HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, and but three years old laſt May; he would make an exceeding good chair horſe, as he trots well and faſt, and is very gentle. July 26.

A Quantity of choice BACON and GAMMONS, ground madder, cotton, yellow ochre, and a few pricks of excellent tobacco, to be ſold at Samuel Sivert's in Lætitia-court, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

At ſame place may be had choice ink powder, by the dozen or ſingle paper; alſo three good ſilver watches.

STRAYED on Sunday the 20th inſtant, a large DARK BROWN HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, two white hind feet, white face, heavy ears, marked with the ſaddle, flat footed, ſhod before, ſhort ſwitch tail, and long mane. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to Samuel Rhoads in Second-ſtreet, Iſaac Lort in Strawberry-alley, or to Adam Hill on Samuel Rhoad's place, near George Gray's ferry, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward and all reaſonable charges.

July 24. ADAM HILL.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1777.

DESERTED from the fire brigantine Veſuvius, belonging to this ſtate, the 24th inſtant, a certain BARNEY FLEGGANS, born in Ireland, about four feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſmooth face and ſhort dark brown hair, very much given to liquor, and very talkative in it. He had on, when he went away, a ragged blue jacket, a white inſide ditto, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, buckles unknown, a Kilmarnick cap, and old check ſhirt. He ſaid he had ſerved his time to a baker in this city, and had been a ſoldier in Canada laſt year. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter, and lodges him in any jail in this ſtate, or brings him to me now lying at Darby creek, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. JOHN CHRISTIE.

N. B. All recruiting officers are forwarned to inliſt him, as it is likely he will try to inliſt in ſome company.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 25, 1777. Reſolved, That Congreſs have a juſt ſenſe of the merit of Lieutenant Colonel Meigs, and the officers and men under his command, who diſtinguiſhed their prudence, activity, enterprize, and valour in the late expedition to Long-Iſland; and that an elegant ſword be provided by the Commiſſary General of military ſtores, and preſented to Lieutenant Colonel Meigs.

Reſolved, That Congreſs have a juſt ſenſe of the gallant behavior of Lieutenant Colonel Barton of a militia regiment of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, and the brave officers and men of his party, who diſtinguiſhed their valour and addreſs in making priſoners of Major General Preſcot of the Britiſh army, and Major William Barrington, his Aid de Camp; and that an elegant ſword be provided by the Commiſſary General of military ſtores, and preſented to Lieutenant Colonel Barton.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, ſſ. RICHARD SOMMERS, jun. late of Egg-Harbour, being duly ſworn, depoſeth, That he left Egg-Harbour the 7th of March laſt, being ſhipped on board the ſloop Liberty, William Treene maſter, as a mariner, together with three others, in all five ſouls, bound for the iſland of St. Euſtatia; that, returning from thence with a cargo of rum, molaſſes, gin, and dry goods, in ſoundings of Egg-Harbour, they met with the Larke frigate, Capt. Smith commander, of thirty-two guns, on the ninth of May laſt, about ſunriſe, convoying a packet to England; that the Lark had taken ſeven prizes; that ſhe fired ſeveral ſhot at the ſloop, which hove to about four o'clock; that the Lark ran the ſloop down, the anchor of the frigate ſtriking the ſloop under the whale, and overſetting her. That the Captain, this deponent, and one other of the hands, caught hold of the anchor of the Lark, and got in through the port holes; that they were threatened to be knocked down with handſpikes to prevent their getting on board, and that, when they learnt that the Captain was one, they declared that he ſhould not have come on board had they known him to be the Captain. That the two remaining people of the ſloop were left on the wreck, the ſea ſometimes waſhing them off, but by ſwimming they recovered it again. The packet bore down alſo, and paſſed by the wreck, the two men waving their hats and begging for aſſiſtance, but no attention was paid to them. That the ſailors on board the Lark offered to go to their aſſiſtance, but no orders were given for this purpoſe, and the two ſailors continued, and probably periſhed upon the wreck. Sworn this 19th of July, 1777, before me JOHN ORD, Juſtice of the Peace for the city of Philadelphia.

A CARD.

THERE has not happened a circumſtance ſince the commencement of the war ſo intricate as the affair of Ticonderoga. If the evacuation of the fort was a neceſſary meaſure, why was it not done before? Why was it driven off to the laſt hour? Why did not General Schuyler repair there the inſtant he heard the enemy were preparing to inveſt it, or why did not General St. Clair make the ſtate of the garriſon known before? Are queſtions which every body aſk, and nobody can reſolve. It is ſaid that General Schuyler, after his appointment to the command, juſt made a viſit to Ticonderoga, ſtaid a few hours, and was never ſeen there ſince—and that General St. Clair, in his laſt letter but one to Congreſs, finiſhed with an air of triumph—*a bravo!* Yet in his next, of July 14, he draws a very melancholy picture of the garriſon, and ſays, that if all the General Officers had been againſt evacuating the fort, he ſhould nevertheleſs have ordered it to be done. The reputation of both theſe gentlemen *do* and *will* ſuffer till theſe matters be cleared up, and were I in the ſituation of either of them, I would, for my own ſake, demand a court martial. If I had done right, all men ſhould know it; and if, on the other hand, my conduct had not been altogether juſtifiable, I would rather chooſe to ſubmit to a legal cenſure than lay under the cenſure of public ſuſpicion.

JUSTUS.

☞ All perſons indebted to the printer, for advertiſements, are deſired to pay him immediately, and the ſubſcribers to ſettle their accounts to the firſt of July, 1777.

To all whom it doth concern.

Mind your own buſineſs. THE BIBLE.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1777.

THOSE meritorious ſubjects of the United States in America, who have found ſubſtitutes to ſerve in the Continental army, during the war, or for three years, agreeable to a recommendation of the Honorable the American Congreſs, and do yet poſſeſs animation ſufficient to appeal againſt unreaſonable meaſures, and to pray that their exemplary virtue, in finding a ſubſtitute to oppoſe the enemies of America, in obedience and compliance with the then exiſting legiſlators in Pennſylvania, may not now be interpreted into the greateſt of vices, and conſequently puniſhed in the moſt ſevere and extraordinary manner that ever the greateſt criminals have been ſubjected to, which will be the caſe if the preſent Militia Law is adhered to with unrelenting obſtinacy.

To prevent, if poſſible, improper meaſures from being adopted into diſmal precedents againſt good ſubjects of the United States, all who are intereſted, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Capt. Cunningham, near the Centre, on the commons of Philadelphia, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 28th of July, 1777; there to take into conſideration whatever ſhall appear to the majority beſt calculated to deliver them from the moſt diſgraceful ſlavery of their bodies and eſtates, being made the property of the Lord knows who, while, at the ſame time, they are teized and tantalized with the noble epithet of freemen, and the glorious boaſt of enjoying liberty.

N. B. It is expected that every perſon, who is in the above aggrieved predicament, will give their attendance, to help to do their own buſineſs, that no future public body, in the courſe of our applications for redreſs, may have it in their power, to caſt it in our teeth, that a day of appeal was appointed, and no appealants appeared.

TO be SOLD by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 30th inſt. (July) at nine o'clock, at Samuel Cooper's ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia, a number of excellent hackney and draught HORSES; the caſh to be paid at the time of ſale.

A FEW barrels of BEEF, ſome well ſeaſoned INCH PINE BOARDS, and BAR IRON, to be ſold by George James in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets. July 26.

ON Thurſday the 24th inſt. (July) was STOLEN from Mary Hughs living in Pine-ſtreet, the following articles, viz. A dark coloured cotton chints gown, a long grey cloth cloke, a black ſatin bonnet, three ſilver old faſhioned teaſpoons, with a bird on the back of the handle. Theſe goods were ſtolen by a certain Jane Murray, who was waſhing at the ſubſcriber's on Thurſday laſt, and took the opportunity to take theſe things when ſhe went home with ſome clean clothes. This woman is ſuppoſed to be gone to Carliſle, as her huſband is there. She is of a middle ſtature, brown complexion, and ſpeaks Welſh, as ſhe is a native of that country. Whoever takes up ſaid Jane Murray, and ſecures her ſo that ſhe may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Six Dollars reward. MARY HUGHS.

ALLEN MEUROS, in Third-ſtreet, three doors from the corner of Race-ſtreet, manufactures and ſells gold, ſilver, ſilk, mohair, and worſted trimmings for hats, cordings of ſilk, mohair and worſted for ladies clokes, ſtrings for watches and canes; alſo hooks and eyes for gentlemens coats and hats.

N. B. Said Meuros cleans old gold or ſilver lace, and buttons, with as much elegance as any in London or Paris. He alſo gives ready money for old gold and ſilver lace.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the male white inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, who may think themſelves any way aggrieved in conſequence of the militia law of this ſtate, that, agreeable thereto, a General Court of appeal will be held at the Courthouſe of this city on Monday the 28th inſtant, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

Philad. July 19. WILLIAM HENRY, Lieut.
Of the city of Philadelphia.

Mountholly, in New-Jerſey, June 23, 1777.

WANTED at Batſto and Mountholly IRON-WORKS, a number of labourers, colliers, nailers, and two or three experienced forgemen, to whom conſtant employ and the beſt wages will be given.—Four ſhillings per cord will be paid for cutting pine and maple wood. For farther information apply to Mr. William Cox at Col. Cox's counting-houſe in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to Mr. Joſeph Ball, manager, at Batſto, or to the ſubſcriber at Mountholly.

RICHARD PRICE.

N. B. The workmen at theſe works are, by a law of this ſtate, exempt from military duty.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber this morning, a Negro man named ROMEO, five feet eight or nine inches high, very indifferent legs, by trade a bruſhmaker; he formerly lived with John Hannah, bruſhmaker, at the corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets. He had on, when he went away, a brown coat with a velvet cape, round felt hat much worn, old black knit breeches rather too big, and bad ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro in this city, ſhall have Six Pounds reward, if out of the city Five Pounds, and all reaſonable charges.

PATRICK BYRNES, tavern keeper.

Poſtſcript.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated July 25, 1777.

"Sir—I do myſelf the honor to tranſmit you a copy of my letter to General Howe, of the 16th inſtant, propoſing an exchange between Generals Lee and Preſcot.—I deſpatched it early the next morning, and preſume it got to hand on the 18th—As yet I have not received his anſwer."

Copy of a letter from General Waſhington to General Howe, dated New-Jerſey, July 16th, 1777.

"Sir—The fortune of war having thrown Major General Preſcot into our hands, I beg leave to propoſe his exchange for that of Major Gen. Lee. This propoſition being agreeable to the letter and ſpirit of the agreement ſubſiſting between us, will, I hope, have your approbation. I am the more induced to expect it, as it will not only remove one ground of controverſy between us, but in its conſequences effect the exchange of Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the Heſſian field officers, for a like number of ours of equal rank in your poſſeſſion.

"I ſhall be obliged by your anſwer upon the ſubject, aſſuring you that Major Gen. Preſcot ſhall be ſent in if the propoſed exchange is acceded to, either on the previous releaſement of Gen. Lee, or your promiſe that the ſame ſhall immediately take place on Gen. Preſcot's return.

I have the honor to be, &c.
G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency Sir William Howe."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO be SOLD, at the Linen Printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of elegant PRINTED LINENS, ſingle and double purples. Likewiſe a variety of ſpotted waiſtcoat ſhapes and breeches patterns, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. JOHN HEWSON, and Co.

AT GEORGE HAUGHTON's ſtore for RECEIVING GOODS for SALE, next door to the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, are the following articles to be ſold for caſh only, viz. Mahogany and walnut tree chairs, eaſy ditto, dining and tea tables, with various kinds of bedſteads and other furniture; a good loom, a ſpinnet, a one horſe chair, jeans, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

He begs to remind thoſe that have houſehold furniture, or any kinds of merchandize to ſell, and would chooſe to have a ready purchaſer, to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſending them to him, as great numbers of ladies, gentlemen, and others, have already applied to him for moſt kinds of goods.

At ſaid place is a large yard made convenient for the reception of horſes, to be ſold by private ſale, every market day, where there is a book kept for perſons to enter them, with the price, and the owners name and place of abode. If a ſtranger brings a horſe, he will not be received without proper vouchers of his being honeſtly come by.

The public may be aſſured that every ſtep ſhall be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, and no commiſſions if not ſold.

Upholſterers and Joyners work done, and gentlemen of the army ſupplied for the camp, as uſual.

Eſtates, &c. ſold at vendue, according to law.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. Towne.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price FOURPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. III.] THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1777. [Num. 385.

LONDON, April 29.

The ſubſtance of Mr. WILKES's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons laſt Wedneſday, on the motion of Lord North to refer to the conſideration of the Committee of Supply in his Majeſty's meſſage reſpecting the civil liſt.

Mr. Speaker,

THERE is not a gentleman in this Houſe, or in the kingdom, more anxious than I am to ſee the ſplendor and dignity of the crown of England maintained in its trueſt luſtre, although for above a courſe of fifteen years I have received from the crown only a ſucceſſion of injuries, and never in any moment of my life the ſlighteſt favor. I had the honor, Sir, of a ſeat in this Houſe, when the affair of the civil liſt was firſt agitated in Parliament, in the beginning of his preſent Majeſty's reign, when every good ſubject hoped to have more than the idea of a patriot King. We then heartily acquieſced in the propoſed grant. The acceptance of an annuity of eight hundred thouſand pounds, and the giving up to the public the ancient hereditary revenues of the crown, originated from the throne, and was propoſed to this Houſe in the uſual mode by Mr. Legge, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament adopted the propoſition, and it was accepted with gratitude by the King. The Miniſters of that time declared to this Houſe the King's entire ſatisfaction, and that his Majeſty ſhould be happy to be delivered from the diſagreeable neceſſity of ever applying to Parliament, like his predeceſſors, to make good the deficiencies of the civil liſt. It was admitted that the allowance was competent, ample, moſt fully adequate to the wants, and even to the ſplendour of the crown. Parliament granted all the Sovereign aſked, and made the grant in the very mode propoſed by the Miniſter. The civil liſt act expreſsly declares in the preamble, that eight hundred thouſand pounds was "a certain and competent revenue for defraying the expences of his Majeſty's civil government, and ſupporting the dignity of the crown of Great-Britain." The nation thought themſelves aſſured of not paying more than eight hundred thouſand pounds per annum to the civil liſt, and gave that ſum cheerfully for the trappings of royalty. In the ſpeech at the cloſe of that ſeſſion our gracious young monarch told us from the throne, that "he could not ſufficiently thank us," and that "he thought himſelf much obliged to us for what more immediately concerned himſelf." By this bargain, Sir, with the public, it was generally underſtood, and indeed admitted at that time, that his Majeſty would be a gainer of near ſeven thouſand pounds per annum. The Noble Lord with the blue ribband has certainly drawn his calculations from the laſt eight years of the late King's reign. He ought to have taken the whole of that reign together. In ſome years the civil liſt was very deficient; in others it greatly exceeded the ſum of eight hundred thouſand pounds. As this is peculiarly a day of dry calculation, I will obſerve that from the accounts delivered into Parliament, it appeared in the thirty-three years of George the ſecond's reign, from midſummer 1727 to midſummer 1760, the civil liſt produced only twenty-ſix millions one hundred and eighty-two thouſand nine hundred and eighty-one pounds, whereas eight hundred thouſand pounds for thirty-three years amounts to twenty-ſix millions four hundred thouſand pounds, ſo that there is a deficiency of two hundred and ſeventeen thouſand and eighteen pounds. The gain therefore on a neat revenue of eight hundred thouſand pounds, is on an average above ſix thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-ſix pounds a year. The ſum of eight hundred thouſand pounds was at that time thought abundantly ſufficient to ſupport the ſplendor of the crown and the majeſty of this great people. His Majeſty has received, beſides one hundred and ſeventy-two thouſand ſix hundred and five pounds, the arrears of the late King's civil liſt, one hundred thouſand pounds on account of Somerſet houſe, and an additional grant of five hundred and thirteen thouſand five hundred and eleven pounds in the year 1769 to diſcharge all incumbrances. The death of the Princes of Wales was a ſaving of ſixty thouſand pounds a year, and of the Duke of York twelve thouſand pounds a year. Yet, Sir, we are now told of another debt of ſix hundred and eighteen thouſand three hundred and forty pounds, and called upon to pay that likewiſe, notwithſtanding the former bargain with the public. Sir, I will venture to ſay, if we are indeed juſt truſtees for the people, if we conſcientiouſly reflect that their wealth is intruſted to our care, that we are the guardians of the public purſe, we ought to ſtop this growing evil, and to reprobate the idea of ſuffering the money to be ſquandered, as well as the country drained by a variety of taxes. The power of controul of the expences of the crown is the very being and life of Parliament. Are the accounts on our table proofs of our boaſted economy?

There is at preſent, Sir, a peculiar cruelty in thus endeavouring to fleece the people, when we are involved in a moſt expenſive, as well as unnatural, and ruinous, civil war, and burdened with an enormous load of national debt, the intereſt of which even we are ſcarcely able to ſtand under. Is there no feeling for the ſuffering of this impoveriſhed country? Are the people really nothing in the ſcale of government? The principle of the national debt is ſtated to us at Midſummer 1775, to amount to the aſtoniſhing ſum of one hundred and thirty-five millions nine hundred and forty-three thouſand and fifty-one pounds, and the intereſt to four million four hundred and forty thouſand eight hundred and twenty-one pounds. Is this the time, Sir, that a miniſter can with an unembarraſſed countenance come to Parliament, to lay additional loads on an exhauſted nation, and to aſk more of the people's money? When the greateſt ſources of our commerce and wealth are deſtroyed, when we have already ſpent in this war above nineteen millions, when above half of our empire is loſt, and thoſe American friends, who have aſſiſted us ſo frequently and ſo powerfully, are forced to become determined enemies, and, for their own ſafety, to endeavour our humiliation: Are we at ſuch a moment as this to talk of the greatneſs of the crown, ſhorn of half its beams, when we have loſt more than we have retained of this divided empire, when new taxes, and additional burdens on the people are the ſole

objects of government? Is the civil liſt to increaſe in proportion to the loſs of all thoſe reſources of trade and riches by which it is fed and nouriſhed? Is the nature of the civil liſt in the body politic analogous to what Lord Bacon ſays of the ſpleen, that it increaſes in proportion to the waſte, decay, and rapid conſumption of the other parts of the human body?

Sir, we ought to look back to what former Princes and Parliament have done. I will take the conſideration only from the glorious æra of the Revolution, and I will ſtate it fairly and fully. The civil liſt was not granted to King William for life till the year 1698, when ſeven hundred thouſand pounds a year were ſettled on him. The diſtractions of his government, and of all Europe at that period, are well known. His moſt generous views for the public were thwarted at home, during the greater part of his reign, by the Tories, as the friends of liberty are now harraſſed by them in America, according to the letters of Gen. Waſhington to Congreſs. Queen Anne had the ſame revenue ſettled upon her. She gave yearly one hundred thouſand pounds towards carrying on the war, a war againſt France, beſides two hundred thouſand pounds at leaſt towards building of Blenheim houſe, and above one hundred thouſand pounds for the ſupport of the poor Palatines. We have a reſolution of this houſe, Sir, on a report from a committee, which ſtates this very fully. It is on the Journals of May 13, 1715, and in the following words, "Reſolved that the ſum of ſeven hundred thouſand pounds per annum was ſettled upon his late Majeſty King William during his life, for the ſupport of his Majeſty's houſehold, and other his neceſſary occaſions; and at the time of his Majeſty's demiſe, after the deduction of three thouſand ſeven hundred pounds a week, that was applied to the public uſes, was the produce of the civil liſt revenues that were continued and ſettled upon her late Majeſty Queen Anne during her life." The deduction for public ſervices of three thouſand ſeven hundred pounds a week, or one hundred and ninety-two thouſand four hundred pounds a year, from that part of the civil liſt revenue called the hereditary and temporary exciſe, was firſt made in the laſt year of King William. Notwithſtanding this deduction, the civil liſt funds produced in that very year ſeven hundred thouſand four hundred and twenty pounds. In the firſt of Queen Anne, the ſame funds, with the ſame deductions, were ſettled on her for life, and declared to be for raiſing ſeven hundred thouſand pounds a year for the ſupport of her houſehold, and the dignity of her government. In the ninth of her reign, the old poſt-office act was repealed, and a new general poſt-office, with higher rates, was eſtabliſhed; in conſideration of which another deduction was made from the civil liſt revenue of ſeven hundred pounds a week, or thirty-ſix thouſand four hundred pounds a year. Both theſe deductions have ever ſince been continued.

George I. had the ſame revenue ſettled upon him as Queen Anne, but if three hundred thouſand pounds paid him by the royal exchange and London aſſurance companies, and a million granted in 1726 towards paying his debts, are included, his income will appear to have been nearly eight hundred thouſand pounds per annum. In the firſt ſpeech to his Parliament he took notice, "that it was his happineſs to ſee a Prince of Wales, who may in due time ſucceed the throne, and to ſee him bleſſed with many children." Yet the eſtabliſhment of the civil liſt at the beginning of that reign was only ſettled at ſeven hundred thouſand pounds a year. It was not till after the great expences conſequent on the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, and the other perjured Scots, who, although they had taken the oaths to his government, traiterouſly waged open and imperious war againſt a mild and juſt Sovereign, that the Parliament paid that King's debts. In the reign of George I. the Prince of Wales had an eſtabliſhment of one hundred thouſand pounds per annum.

[To be continued.]

A NEAT aſſortment of SILVER and PINCHBECK WATCHES, and one ſmall ſingle caſed gold ditto, to be ſold by White Matlock, watchmaker in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet. July 31.

A Quantity of TEA to be ſold by William Smith, next the Friends meeting-houſe in Second-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD at the Linen-printing Manufactory at Kenſington, a large aſſortment of elegant new invented SADDLECLOTHS; likewiſe a variety of neat printed LINENS, ſingle and double PURPLES, &c.

JOHN HEWSON and Co.

WAS taken from ISRAEL JACOB's ſtables in a miſtake, a BAY HORSE. The perſon that has it is requeſted to return it immediately. He is branded with B on the mounting ſhoulder, and OY on the off ſhoulder, about fourteen hands high, and his main hangs on both ſides.

WAS dropped out of a chair on Monday the 22d inſt. (July) between the three mile ſtone on the Ridge road, and the ſeat of John Mifflin on Schuylkill, a ſhort black PADUASOY CLOKE. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the printer hereof, or to John Mifflin at his ſeat, ſhall have Four Dollars reward.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor JAMES HOLMES, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment unto the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid.

JOHN HOLMES, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Whoever has borrowed any of the Deceaſed's books, are requeſted to return them to Mrs. Ann Duncan in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1777.

WAS loſt yeſterday, in or near the market, a GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. Whoever has found the ſame and will bring it to the printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

TO be SOLD, a NEGRO WOMAN, an excellent cook, about twenty-five years of age, very honeſt, and not in the leaſt given to ſtrong liquor. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a neat CHESNUT HORSE, half blooded, fifteen hands high, ſtrong built, exceeding good gaits, and riſing four years old. May be ſeen at Mr. Granger's ſtables at the back of the city tavern, where there are ſeveral other horſes to be ſold.

WANTED to purchaſe, a NEGRO WOMAN from the age of fourteen to twenty-three. Any perſon having ſuch a one to be diſpoſed of, may apply to the printer.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 30, 1777.

WHEREAS the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Dela[illegible], are in danger of an immediate invaſion from the enemy's army, a powerful fleet being daily expected within the capes of Delaware; and there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the enemy will endeavour to ſecure, without delay, all the cattle, horſes and teams, which are expoſed to the water, in order to ſubſiſt their army and facilitate their military operations; and whereas the preventing of this meaſure is not only highly conducive to the general weal, but will ultimately tend to ſecure the property of the good people of theſe ſtates from cruel ravages,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Powers of the ſtates of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware, to cauſe the horſes, waggons, carts, cattle, and other live ſtock, contiguous to the bay and river Delaware, to be removed into the interior parts of the country, whenever the arrival of the enemy's forces at the capes ſhall announce the neceſſity and propriety of ſuch a meaſure.

Reſolved, That all Continental officers, and officers of the militia in Continental pay, in the ſaid ſtates, do afford the ſaid Executive Powers ſuch aid and aſſiſtance, in performing this ſervice, as they may require.

July 31.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of each of the United States to divide their reſpective ſtates into diſtricts, and to appoint a proper perſon in each diſtrict to recruit men to fill up the regiments raiſed in ſuch ſtate; that they take good ſecurity of the perſon ſo appointed for the faithful diſcharge of his duty, and rendering juſt accounts of all public monies that ſhall come to his hands; and that they allow for each able bodied recruit ſo raiſed, who ſhall enliſt for three years or during the war the ſum of eight dollars, in full for his trouble and expence; that where no proviſion for ſecuring deſerters has already been made by the laws of the ſtate, they give to each perſon ſo appointed, full power to take up and ſecure all deſerters that ſhall come within their reſpective diſtricts, and where force is neceſſary for this purpoſe, that they direct the officers of the militia to give ſuch aſſiſtance as ſhall be required, that they allow him the ſum of five dollars for every deſerter ſo taken up and ſecured, in full for his trouble and expence therein, and for the encouragement of men to enter the ſervice, they ſhall have liberty at the time of their enliſtment, to make choice of the regiment, troop, or company in which they will ſerve, provided ſuch regiment, troop, or company is not full, if it is, [illegible] may chooſe any other regiment, troop, or company, which [illegible] not full, which ſhall be entered againſt their names, and returned to the officer appointed to receive ſuch recruits, who ſhall at the time they are ſent to join their corps, tranſmit the ſame to the General or commanding officer.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of each of the United States, to appoint convenient places of rendezvous, in their reſpective ſtates, for receiving recruits and deſerters; and that they tranſmit to General Waſhington, with as much expedition as poſſible, the names of ſuch places of rendezvous, in order that proper officers may be ſent to receive recruits and deſerters.

Reſolved, That General Waſhington be directed to order all Continental officers, now abſent from their corps, forthwith to join them, except only ſuch as the General ſhall think neceſſary to receive recruits, and march them to the army.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

At a meeting held on the 28th day of July, 1777, at Capt. John Cunningham's tavern near the Center-houſe of Philadelphia, of thoſe ſubjects of the United States who found ſubſtitutes, agreeable to recommendation of Congreſs, for three years, or during the war, ROBERT BELL being elected Chairman, and JAMES FISHER Clerk, the following appeal being read, was approved of, and unanimouſly agreed ſhould be preſented to the Lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1777.

IN compliance with an advertiſement ſubſcribed and publiſhed by William Henry, Lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1777, by which all perſons "who may think themſelves any way aggrieved in conſequence of the militia law of this ſtate," are called upon to appeal to a Court to be held at the Courthouſe in the city of Philadelphia on this day, we whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, conceiving that we ſhall be highly aggrieved in caſe the ſaid law be ſuffered to take effect, againſt our perſons or eſtates, do appeal therefrom for the following reaſons, viz.

Becauſe immediately upon the publication of the recommendation of the Hon. Congreſs, for exempting from actual ſervice ſuch militia men as ſhould procure ſubſtitutes to ſerve in the Continental army, having every reaſon to ſuppoſe the ſaid recommendation would have been adopted by the legiſlative body of this, as it had been by thoſe of ſeveral ſiſter ſtates, we did, from the pureſt motives, with the utmoſt readineſs, and at very great trouble and expence, furniſh and procure to be enliſted and enrolled, in the Continental battalions, divers able bodied recruits who agreed to continue in the ſervice either for three years or during the preſent war, as by our reſpective certificates, ſubſcribed by proper officers, will fully appear.

That in conſequence of our willingneſs to ſerve the public cauſe, and of our attention to the before recited recommendation, if the militia act be carried into execution againſt us, we ſhall be doubly diſtreſſed, inſtead of being favored for our promptitude in carrying into execution the meaſures recommended by Congreſs, ſince we ſhall be deprived of thoſe very men whom we might have offered as ſubſtitutes under the militia law, beſides the loſs of time and money in procuring them.—That in caſe it ſhould be adjudged the reaſons offered for exempting us from the operation of the ſaid law are inſufficient, we conceive proper meaſures ſhould be taken by the legiſlative body of this commonwealth for obtaining a return to us of thoſe recruits which we have reſpectively furniſhed, ſince, if they are not conſidered as proper ſubſtitutes for exempting us from actual ſervice, they are, and ought to be conſidered as our private property, and be immediately diſcharged, that we may, by thoſe means, be enabled to employ them in ſuch manner as to anſwer the purpoſe for which they were originally deſigned.

We therefore pray that this court would make a minute of this our appeal, and that the operation of the ſaid law, as to us, may be ſuſpended until the final determinations of the Aſſembly of this commonwealth, and of the Honorable Congreſs be known in the premiſes.

Subſcribed by order of the meeting,

ROBERT BELL, Chairman.

Agreed that Robert Bell, Clement Humphreys, Robert Fitzgerald, Thomas Tiſdall, William Woodhouſe, Nicholas Brooks, and William Hardy, be a Committee to preſent the ſaid appeal.

On motion agreed, That the names of thoſe who found ſubſtitutes in the city of Philadelphia, and the neighbourhood thereof, be received at the houſes of each of the following perſons, Robert Bell bookſeller, next door to St. Paul's church, Third-ſtreet, Chriſtian Riffets at the ſign of the Black Horſe, Second-ſtreet, Prieſly Blackſton in Front-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet, and Patrick Meade, at the ſign of the Harp, near the Sweeds church.

On motion alſo agreed, That it be recommended to each county to appoint two perſons in every county to collect the names of thoſe who have found ſubſtitues during the war, or for three years, and tranſmit the ſame to Robert Bell, or to any of their friends in the city of Philadelphia.

N. B. All thoſe concerned in this matter, are requeſted to give their attendance at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at Captain Cunningham's tavern near the Center-houſe.

TO be SOLD, a pair of young HORSES. Inquire of William Harris, in Sixth-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the male white inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, the diſtrict of Southwark, and townſhip of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, who have been drawn in the firſt and ſecond claſs of our militia, and who have not given perſonal ſervice, nor have ſubſtitutes regularly returned, to call at the houſe of Sub-Lieutenant Ephraim Bonham in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, and there diſcharge their reſpective ſums paid for ſubſtitutes found for them, before Monday next; and thoſe who neglect to diſcharge ſuch ſums by that time, may expect to have them recovered as the law directs.

WILLIAM HENRY, Lieut. City Philad.

AT JOHN ROSS's ſtore for receiving goods for ſale, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, are for ſale ſundry ſorts of DRY GOODS, among which are a few pieces of Nankeen, blue, brown, and mixed broadcloths, pins by the pound or packet, ribbands, writing paper, mens boots, ſhoes, ſtockings, ſmall tooth and other combs, a quantity of glaſs and Queen's ware, gilt coat and jacket buttons, indigo, Spaniſh whitening, a few barrels of roſin, firelocks, ſnible and other hinges, pipes, pepper, ſilver and pinchbeck watches, playing cards, beaver and felt hats, watch ſeals and chains, ſundry HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſuch as feather beds, bedſteads, tables, chairs, walnut cheſts of drawers, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, hunting ſhirts, &c. &c.

Was found on the Commons, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK with a quantity of money in it. The owner, proving property, may have it again by applying as above.

Said Roſs continues to ſell at private ſale or public vendue, goods of all ſorts, horſes, carriages, houſes, lots of ground, plantations, &c.

Thoſe who pleaſe to intruſt him with the diſpoſal of their goods, will have ſtrict juſtice and punctuality done them.

☞ A beautiful collection of NEW WAXWORK, in full proportion, to be ſeen at his houſe. Alſo to be ſold a neat light WAGGON and GEARS.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber near the Bird in Hand wharf, a few hogſheads of excellent Weſt-India RUM; likewiſe a few barrels of WHISKY.

TIMOTHY SLONE.

Friday morning, Auguſt 1.

Extract of a letter from Cape May dated July 30m five o'clock in the afternoon.

"The fleet is ſtanding in again. Forty-five ſail in ſight. The wind at E. which is more favourable for them. It appears to me they are bound up our bay."

Extract of a letter from Lewiſtown, dated July 30, 1777, Wedneſday morning ten o'clock.

"By this expreſs you will be certain that the fleet is in ſight, and at this time about four leagues from the Light-houſe. There are two hundred and twenty-eight ſail. The wind is about N. N. E. and they bear about S. E. from the capes. They, to all appearance, will not be in till afternoon."

The publication of this paper was poſtponed till this morning, in expectation of receiving farther intelligence concerning the enemy's fleet. And by an expreſs that left the capes yeſterday morning at ſunriſe, and arrived here late laſt night, we are informed that about ſixty ſail of the Britiſh ſhips were at anchor in the bay, and the reſt were coming in as faſt as they could.

Laſt night his Excellency General Waſhington arrived in this city. At the ſame time General Knox alſo arrived.

Philadelphia, 7 mo. 25th, 1777.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his manufactory in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and between Market and Arch ſtreets on Hudſon's ſquare, an aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, and the ſeaſon enſuing, to wit, fuſtians, jeans, dimities, ſagathies, coatings, and preſſed cloth.

WOOL wanted, and SPINNERS employed as uſual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

RAN away laſt Wedneſday, from the ſubſcriber living in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, a NEGRO BOY named Cæſar, about nineteen years of age, a tall thin fellow, pock marked, and well known as a ſweep. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

July 29. SUSANNA HULL.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1777.

DESERTED from the brig Veſuvius, belonging to this ſtate, commanded by John Chriſtie, the 27th inſtant, a certain Jonathan Harvey, born in this city, and ſerved his time to a houſe carpenter in the Northern Liberties, is about twenty-four years of age, ſmooth faced, ſhort dark brown hair, blackiſh eyes and eyebrows; clothes unknown, as he has ſeveral different ſuits. He lately came from ſea in Mr. M'Clanagan's ſhip that arrived at Sinepuxent, and entered the firſt of July, and took the bounty of twenty dollars as enliſting during the war; and it is reported by his friends that he has ſhipped himſelf to go in a ſhip at Sinepuxent belonging to Mr. Fitzſimons of this city. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and lodges him in any jail, ſo that I can have him again, or brings him to me now lying at Darby creek, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward if out of the city, and if in the city, TWELVE DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN CHRISTIE, Capt.

N. B. If he will return to his duty in ſeven days from the above date, he ſhall be forgiven. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril, being liable to the reſolve of Congreſs.

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